S 570 1-11

1986 ANNUAL REPORT

"to contribute to the quality of life enjoyed by the citizens of Virginia by improving Virginia's workplaces through informational services, training, education, and enforcement of laws relating to occupational safety, health and employment practices."

1986 ANNUAL REPORT

CALENDAR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1986

TABLE OF CONTENTS

COMMISSIONER'S LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL i

DIRECTORY iv

ORGANIZATION CHART. vii

FIELD OFFICES. viii

HISTORY OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY 1

COMMISSIONERS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY 4

ADMINISTRATION 5

VIRGINIA PUBLIC UTILITY
LABOR RELATIONS ACT 7

DIVISION OF APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING 10

VIRGINIA APPRENTICESHIP COUNCIL 12

DIVISION OF BOILER AND
PRESSURE VESSEL SAFETY 23

DIVISION OF PLANNING, RESEARCH
AND POLICY ANALYSIS. 26

DIVISION OF STATE LABOR
LAW ADMINISTRATION 46

VOSH PROGRAM OVERVIEW 54

VIRGINIA SAFETY AND HEALTH CODES BOARD. 56

DIVISION OF OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH ENFORCEMENT . . 59

DIVISION OF OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY ENFORCEMENT . . 61

DIVISION OF VOLUNTARY HEALTH COMPLIANCE
AND TRAINING 64

DIVISION OF VOLUNTARY SAFETY COMPLIANCE
AND TRAINING 67

PUBLICATIONS. 69

COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

Department of Labor and Industry
205 North Fourth Street
P. O. Box 12064
Richmond, Virginia 23241
(804) 786-2376

June 30, 1987

The Honorable Gerald L. Baliles
Governor of Virginia
State Capitol
Richmond, Virginia 23219

Dear Governor Baliles:

I am pleased to submit to you the 1986 Annual Report of the Virginia Department of Labor and Industry. This report summarizes the activities and accomplishments of the Department's programs during calendar year 1986.

Apprenticeship Training

The Division of Apprenticeship Training continued its excellent record of initiating apprenticeship programs and registering apprentices. As of December 31, 1986, more than 8,100 apprentices were active in apprentice programs across the Commonwealth. More than 2,500 businesses served as apprentice sponsors in 1986. The Division commissioned a study by James Madison University on evaluation processes for apprenticeship training programs in Virginia. This study, entitled "Blueprint for Excellence in Apprenticeship Training," we believe, will lead to an improved program of apprenticeship in Virginia.

Boiler Inspection

In April, 1986 this Division took over enforcement and administration of the state laws governing the sale, usage, storage, and manufacture of explosives. The year saw an increase in registration of boiler and pressure vessels, in the number of certificates issued, in violations, and quality control reviews. An increase was also seen in the number, 23, of injuries resulting from boiler or pressure

Labor Law

In 1986 our Division of State Labor Law Administration handled 2,993 complaints from employees about non-payment of wages. Our investigation of these complaints resulted in the collection of $712,802.76. The Division handled five criminal cases in 1986 involving the employment of illegal aliens. The state law on employment of illegal aliens was pre-empted by the Federal Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986.

Occupational Safety and Health

The Virginia Occupational Safety an Health (VOSH) Program continued to provide the employees and employers of the Commonwealth with both the enforcement of workplace safety and health laws and assistance in complying with those laws.

Our Division of Occupational Safety Enforcement conducted a special emphasis program on trenching and excavation in 1986. From March 3, 1986 to December 31, 1986, 108 inspections of trenching operations were conducted involving 331 trenching violations.

In 1986 our Division of Occupational Health Enforcement conducted a special emphasis program in the radiator shop industry. A major health hazard often found in radiator shops is lead exposure. Of 35 radiator shops inspected, 28 were cited for violations.

Through its industrial hygienists and public health nurse consultants the Division of Health Voluntary Compliance and Training conducted numerous training programs. In particular, monthly training sessions with both public and private sector employers were held on the Hazard Communication Standard. The staff of this Division, working with representatives of business and employee groups, wrote a unique Virginia Confined Space Standard which was adopted by the Virginia Safety and Health Codes Board on March 23, 1987.

Our Division of Voluntary Safety Compliance and Training broadened its services in 1986 to include safety program evaluation and assistance in formulating safety programs. The Division also conducted numerous training sessions and on-site consultations to help employers prevent workplace accidents and injuries.

Again in 1986 Virginia's industry-wide injury rate continued to rank below the national injury rate. The Commonwealth experienced fewer workplace fatalities in 1986 than it did in 1985.

The Virginia Department of Labor and Industry is proud of its record of service and remains committed to the preservation of the health, safety, and productivity of the citizens of the Commonwealth.

Sincerely,

Carol Amato
Commissioner

DIRECTORY

ADMINISTRATION

Carol A. Amato Commissioner	804-786-2376
Clayton P. Deane Assistant Commissioner	804-786-2383
Edward A. Hegamyer, Director of Administrative Services	804-786-9875
Phyllis S. Weaver, Director Employee Relations	804-786-8589

DIVISION OF APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING

Robert S. Baumgardner Director	804-786-2381
Wallace E. Marshall Central Field Supervisor	804-786-2382
Edward R. Cooper Northern Field Supervisor	703-332-7745
John L. Bray Southern Field Supervisor	804-528-6692

DIVISION OF BOILER AND PRESSURE VESSEL SAFETY

William E. Long, Jr. Director	804-786-3160

DIVISION OF PLANNING, RESEARCH, AND POLICY ANALYSIS

Marilyn Mandel Director	804-786-2385

DIVISION OF STATE LABOR LAW ADMINISTRATION

William K. Turpin Director	804-786-2389

VOSH ADMINISTRATION

Charles E. Harrigan VOSH Assistant Commissioner	804-786-5873
Jay W. Withrow, Director Of Technical Services	804-786-8011

DIVISION OF OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH ENFORCEMENT

Clarence H. Wheeling, Ph.D. Director	804-786-0574
Richard W. Anderson Regional Supervisor	804-786-6285
Charles L. Clouse Regional Supervisor	703-332-9240
James L. Mann Regional Supervisor	703-982-7400
Colleen A. Harvey Regional Supervisor	804-460-5316

DIVISION OF OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY ENFORCEMENT

Elliott A. Scruggs Director	804-786-2391
Richard C. Angell Region Supervisor - East	804-786-7770
Edward B. Johnson Region Supervisor - North	703-635-3879
Fred T. Yontz Region Supervisor - West	804-786-7984

DIVISION OF VOLUNTARY HEALTH COMPLIANCE AND TRAINING

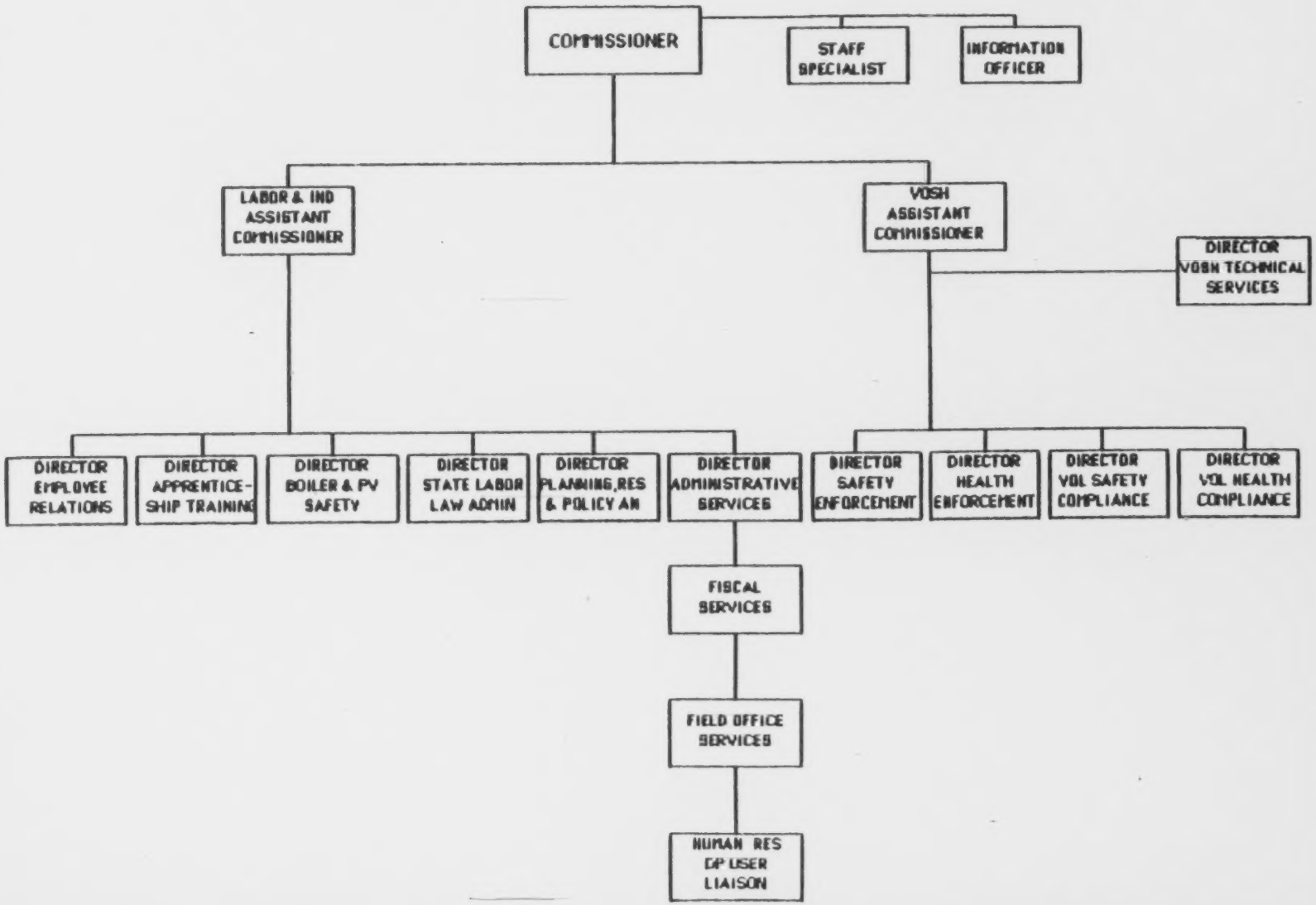
Thomas L. Rother Director	804-786-0551

DIVISION OF VOLUNTARY SAFETY
COMPLIANCE AND TRAINING

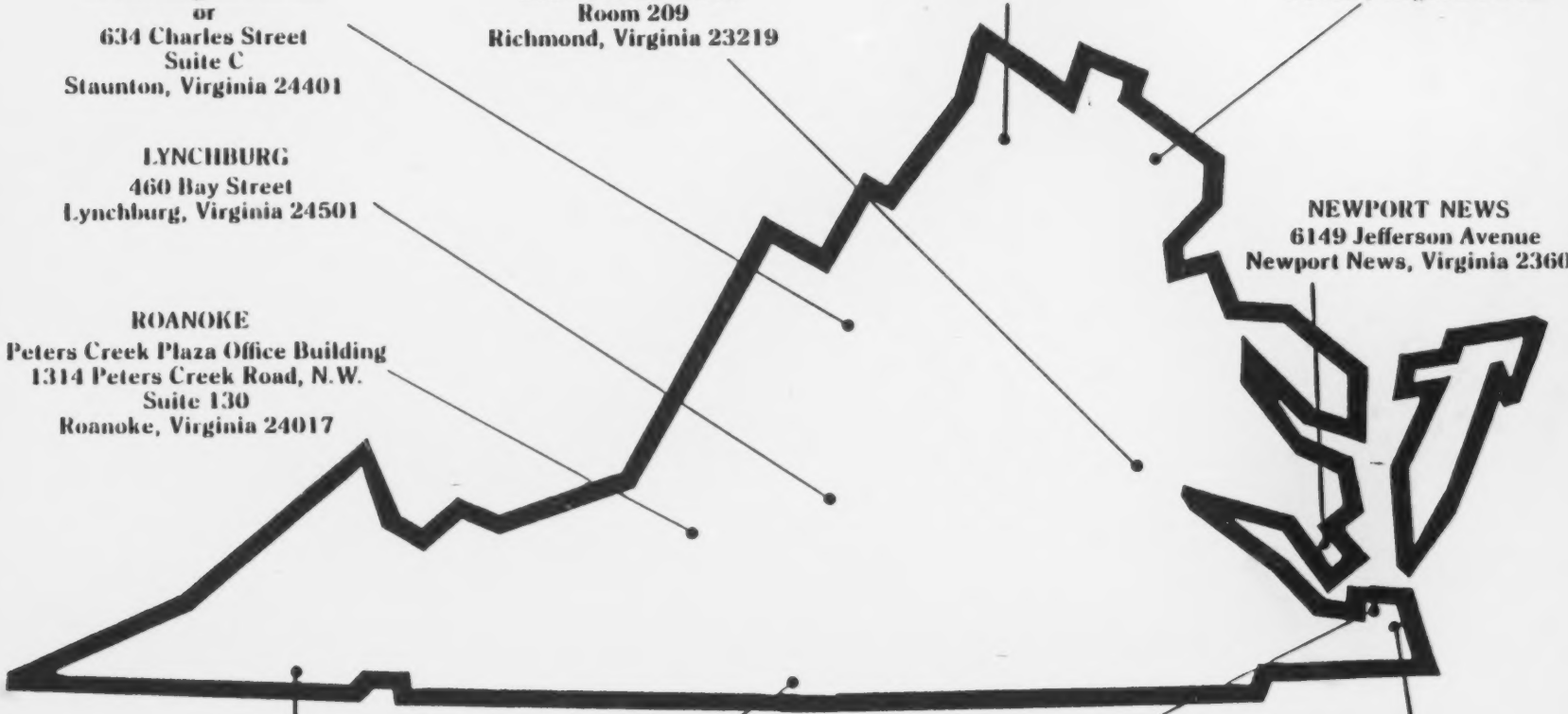
Michael Rodgers
Director

804-786-5875

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY



FIELD OFFICES



STAUNTON
934 N. Augusta Street
or
634 Charles Street
Suite C
Staunton, Virginia 24401

LYNCHBURG
460 Bay Street
Lynchburg, Virginia 24501

ROANOKE
Peters Creek Plaza Office Building
1314 Peters Creek Road, N.W.
Suite 130
Roanoke, Virginia 24017

RICHMOND
205 North Fourth Street
or
203 Governor Street
Room 209
Richmond, Virginia 23219

FRONT ROYAL
11-C Water Street
Front Royal, Virginia 22630

FAIRFAX
11211 Waples Mill Road
Suite 302
Fairfax, Virginia 22030

NEWPORT NEWS
6149 Jefferson Avenue
Newport News, Virginia 23605

BRISTOL
Huff-Cook Building
1969 Lee Highway
Bristol, Virginia 24201

DANVILLE
104 Annhurst Drive
Danville, Virginia 24540

NORFOLK
1500 E. Little Creek Road
Suite 310
Norfolk, Virginia 23518

VIRGINIA BEACH
5700 Thurston Avenue
Suite 203
Virginia Beach, Virginia 23455

HISTORY OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

The Virginia Department of Labor and Industry, originally known as the Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics, was created by the General Assembly in 1898. The General Assembly saw the need for an agency to compile and circulate data "on the industrial pursuits of the State as they related to the commercial, industrial, social, educational, and sanitary condition of the laboring classes and to the permanent prosperity of the productive industries of the State."

In 1927 the Bureau was given the status of a regular administrative agency of the State, and its name was changed to the Department of Labor and Industry. The Department is a diverse agency dedicated to serving the needs of the citizens of the Commonwealth of Virginia. Its mission is to contribute to the quality of life enjoyed by citizens of Virginia by improving Virginia's workplaces through informational services, training, education, and enforcement of laws relating to occupational safety, health, and employment.

The authority and scope of duties of the Department has broadened since its creation. Among the services offered at one time by the Department were free employment services (now performed by the Virginia Employment Commission), regulation of private employment agencies (now with the Department of Commerce), mediation of labor disputes (except public utilities -- now a function of the Federal Labor Relations Board), and the regulation and enforcement of mining laws (since January 1, 1985, a function of the Department of Mines, Minerals, and Energy).

The Department of Labor and Industry through its history from early days of the Division of Factory Inspectors has been concerned with worker safety and health. Today Virginia operates under a state plan as permitted by the Federal Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970. Through the Virginia Occupational Safety and Health (VOSH) Program the state's occupational safety and health laws are administered and enforced. As of July 1, 1985, the Bureau of Occupational Health was transferred from the Department of Health to the Department of Labor and Industry. This action by the General Assembly enhanced the Virginia Occupational Safety and Health Program and improved our ability to serve the public.

Currently the Department of Labor and Industry consists of eight divisions--Apprenticeship Training; Boiler and Pressure Vessel Safety; Occupational Health Enforcement; Occupational Safety Enforcement; Planning, Research and Policy Analysis;, State Labor Law Administration; Voluntary Health Compliance and Training; and Voluntary Safety Compliance and Training. These eight divisions provide the citizens of the Commonwealth a number of services ranging from assisting companies in establishing apprentice programs to collecting unpaid wages for workers to surveying food costs across the state.

Through the years the Department's Commissioners have acted promptly to recommend legislation to improve working conditions and encourage industrial expansion. Among the legislation advocated by the Department are the boiler inspection law, machine guarding, mine safety laws, minimum age requirements for employment, a state building code, equal pay for

equal work, apprenticeship, a free state employment service, unemployment insurance, and elevator inspection and safety laws.

The Department through its eight divisions and two boards--the Virginia Safety and Health Codes Board and the Virginia Apprenticeship Council--offers continuing public service and dedication to the preservation of the health, safety, and productivity of the citizens of the Commonwealth.

COMMISSIONERS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

ARCHER P. MONTAGUE	1898 - 1899
JAMES B. DOHERTY	1900 - 1917
C. G. KIZER	1917 - 1918
JOHN HIRSCHBERG	1919 - 1920
JOHN HOPKINS HALL, JR.	1921 - 1937
THOMAS B. MORTON	1938 - 1941
JOHN HOPKINS HALL, JR.	1942 - 1949
EDMOND M. BOGGS	1949 - 1977
ROBERT F. BEARD	1977 - 1982
AZIE TAYLOR MORTON	1982 - 1983
EVA S. TEIG	1983 - 1985
CAROL A. AMATO	1985 -

ADMINISTRATION

The Virginia Department of Labor and Industry is headed by the Commissioner, who is assisted by an Assistant Commissioner for Administra- tion and State Programs, an Assistant Commissioner for the Virginia Occupational Safety and Health (VOSH) Program, an Administrative Staff Specialist, an Assistant Attorney General, and a Director of Administrative Services. The Assistant Commissioner for Administration and State Programs acts for the Commissioner in the Commissioner's absence and provides direction and manages employee relations, training, finance, budgeting, purchasing, and payroll for the Department. Additionally, the Assistant Commissioner for Administration and State Programs provides direction for and manages the Divisions of Apprenticeship Training, Boiler and Pressure Vessel Safety, Planning, Research and Policy Analysis, and Labor Law Administration. The Assistant Commissioner for the VOSH Program provides direction and manages the four Divisions of the VOSH Program.

The Administrative Staff Specialist serves as the Department's liaison to the Virginia Registrar; registers and certifies operators of tramways and related devices; monitors, reports, and maintains records of labor disputes involving public utilities; and maintains a central file on all regulations issued by the Department.

The Assistant Attorney General is responsible for advising the Commissioner and the Division Directors on all legal matters and serves as counsel to the Virginia Safety and Health Codes Board and the Virginia Apprenticeship Council.

The Director of Administrative Services plans and directs budgeting, accounting, grants administration, and physical plant facilities for administrative offices located in Richmond and eight field offices. The Director analyzes proposed legislation to determine its fiscal impact on the agency.

In addition to the eight divisions and two boards with which it works, the Department contains a Fiscal Office, a Personnel Office, a Public Information Office, and a Management Information Systems (MIS) Director.

The Fiscal Office is responsible for overseeing finances and accounting. It safeguards the Department's assets, ensures that financial records are maintained, and provides financial information including the preparation of annual financial statements.

The Personnel Office is responsible for the personnel functions which apply to the Department's nearly 200 employees. Duties include compensation and classification, recruitment, equal employment opportunity, benefits, and training.

The Public Information Office acts as the Department's liaison with the media and the general public. The Office is responsible for monitoring the media and informing the Department on items affecting it and for preparing news releases and other written material such as speeches and brochures.

VIRGINIA PUBLIC UTILITY LABOR RELATIONS ACT

The Commissioner of Labor and Industry by law has the duty to mediate and conciliate labor disputes affecting certain public utilities.

The Virginia Public Utility Labor Relations Act, as amended by the General Assembly, effective April 7, 1952, designates the Department of Labor and Industry as the State agency established to mediate and conciliate labor disputes. It requires notices of disputes between certain public utilities and their employees and imposes upon the Commissioner of Labor and Industry, or his designated agent, certain duties relating to labor disputes affecting the operation of certain public utilities.

The Act provides that the utility or the collective bargaining agent, recognized by the utility and its employees, shall not terminate or modify such contract until the party desiring such termination or modification serves written notice upon the Department of Labor and Industry of the proposed termination or modification at least thirty (30) days prior to the expiration date thereof or in the event such contract contains no expiration date, at least thirty (30) days prior to the date it is proposed to make such termination or modification. Where there is no collective bargaining contract in effect, the same procedure shall be followed by the utility and its employees or designated representatives or any labor organization or association attempting to organize employees in work affecting the utility.

Upon receipt of any such notices, the Commissioner of Labor and Industry is charged with the responsibility of notifying the Governor an informing him of the nature of the dispute. If the Governor deems it necessary, the Commissioner, or his designated agent, shall offer to meet and confer with the parties in interest and undertake to mediate and conciliate their differences to the extent of the mediation and conciliation by State agencies contemplated by the National Labor Relations Act or similar Federal legislation. In the event Federal legislation does not apply and if the Governor deems it advisable, it shall be the duty of the utility and its employees, or designated representative, to meet and confer with the Commissioner, or his agent, at a time and place designated by the Commissioner for mediating and conciliating their differences.

The Commissioner keeps the Governor fully informed of negotiations between the utility and its employees and reports as soon as practical if a strike or lockout appears to be probable in any such dispute, or if a strike or lockout begins, whether the continuation thereof is probable.

The Commissioner of Labor and Industry, or his agent, has the right of entry upon the property of a utility.

After all means of mediation and conciliation have been exercised under this Act and a stoppage of work is certain, the Governor, under the Seizure Act, may, if he deems it necessary, seize and operate a public utility.

Mediation and conciliation service under the Public Utility Labor Relations Act continues even though it becomes necessary for State seizure under the Public Utility Seizure Act.

In 1986, under the amended Virginia Public Utility Labor Relations Act, twelve (12) notices of negotiations were received during the year, three (3) of which were electric power utilities, five (5) were telephone and telegraph utilities, one (1) was a gas distribution utility, and three (3) were transportation utilities. All twelve (12) were settled.

DIVISION OF APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING

Apprenticeship is a carefully planned and supervised voluntary program of on-the-job training and related technical instruction in those occupations known as the skilled crafts or trades. The Division of Apprenticeship Training maintains a statewide system of apprentice training as set forth in the Virginia Voluntary Apprenticeship Act of 1938. The Act was adopted by the General Assembly largely as a result of a recognized need for skilled labor. With the return of prosperity after the worst years of the Depression and with the onset of World War II shortages of skilled workers were noted. The problem was seen as one of training rather than recruitment of skilled workers. The Voluntary Apprenticeship Act provided a method for the Commonwealth employers to train skilled workers.

With the advice of the Virginia Apprenticeship Council, the Division assists employers in developing training programs, securing related instruction, and recruiting both industries and qualified apprenticeship applicants for participation in the state program. One of the Division's goals is to provide a vehicle for Virginia's youth to prepare themselves for profitable employment and citizenship. Another goal is to guarantee Virginia industries a fully trained work force capable of meeting today's needs and adapting to the changing demands of the workplace in the 21st century. Apprenticeship is a public/private partnership which provides dividends for all involved.

The Division through its Richmond office and its field offices across the state works to enhance industrial development through the development, maintenance, and promotion of apprenticeship.

The Division works closely with state and local school divisions, the State Department of Education, and program sponsors to see that necessary related instruction is provided. The chief responsibility for seeing that the necessary related instruction is provided rests with program sponsors.

VIRGINIA APPRENTICESHIP COUNCIL

The Virginia Apprenticeship Council an eight member board appointed by the Governor, plays an integral role in Virginia's apprenticeship program. The Council was established by Virginia Voluntary Apprenticeship Act. It consists of an equal number of employee and employer representatives all familiar with apprenticeable occupations. The Commissioner of Labor and Industry and the State Director of Vocational Education or his designee serve as ex-officio voting members of council.

Council members serve three year terms staggered to maintain continuity on the Council. At the beginning of each year the Governor designates one member of Council to serve as chairman.

The Council is responsible along with the Division of Apprenticeship Training for formulating policies to effectively administer the Virginia Apprenticeship Act. Among the duties of Council are the review and approval of standards for apprentice training and the issuance of certificates of completion of apprenticeship.

In November, 1985 the Council approved action to start the administrative process procedures to set the minimum ratio of apprentices to journeymen at one apprentice for each journeyman on the job site. Additionally action, subject to the administrative process procedures, was begun to provide for evaluation of apprentice sponsors. A study by James Madison University was completed in

1986 on evaluation processes for apprenticeship training programs. Public hearings on the ratio issue and the evaluation procedures are set for 1987.

STATISTICAL DATA ON APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAM

1940 - 1986

ITEMS	Total 1940-1985	Total 1986
Firms approved to train apprentices	17,972	466
Programs revised 1/	--	665
Apprentices active at beginning of 1986	--	7,380 c/
Apprentices registered and reinstated	97,491 c/	4,046 c/
Apprentices cancelled	53,992 c/	1,818 a/
Apprentices suspended	--	17
Apprentices completed without a certificate	--	105 b/
Apprentices completed with a certificate	32,724	1,318
Apprentices active December 31, 1986	--	8,168 c/

1/ Programs changed to incorporate wage changes, outline of training schedules, etc.

a/ The number of cancellations is due largely to two factors: (1) work shortage and (2) removal of apprentices who refused to take related instruction.

b/ These are apprentices who completed the on-the-job phase of their training but for some reason did not complete all related instruction requirements.

c/ This figure includes Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company apprentices and apprentices in nationally registered programs.

REGISTERED APPRENTICESHIP SYSTEMS, PARTICIPATING ESTABLISHMENTS, AND APPRENTICES, BY TYPE OF SYSTEM IN VIRGINIA AS OF DECEMBER 31,1986 1/

APPRENTICESHIP SYSTEMS AND RELATED FACTORS	Type of System					
		Group		Individual		
	All Types	Joint	Not Joint	Joint	No Union	Union Waiver
Systems, Total	2,508	33	7	53	2,390	25
Systems with no apprentices	1,019	4	1	24	981	9
Systems having apprentices	1,489	29	6	29	1,409	16
Apprentices, Total	8,168	856	284	204	6,722	102

1/ DEFINITIONS FOR STATISTICAL PURPOSES

The following definitions are intended for statistical purposes only to cover variations in current practices among states, and to permit uniformity in national tables. They are not intended as substitutes for any definitions already contained in the policies of state or Federal authorities.

Apprenticeable occupation

Any occupation so designated by the Bureau of Apprenticeship or a State Apprenticeship Agency recognized for statistical purposes by the Bureau of Apprenticeship.

Registered apprentice

An employee who under an expressed or implied agreement for a stipulated term, receives instruction in an apprenticeable occupation, and who is employed in a registered apprenticeship system, and concerning whom a recognized apprenticeship agency has on record all of the information it requires.

Registered apprenticeship system

A system for the training of apprentices through employment, established by employer(s) and/or union(s), and in which authority has been placed for determining that an apprentice has completed his training, and regarding which a written description of the terms and conditions of employment and training of apprentices has been registered by a recognized apprenticeship agency.

Types of registered apprenticeship systems

(GJ) Group Joint - A system embracing two or more companies which is jointly established by employers and union(s), and operated by a committee equally representative of employers and union(s).
(GW) Group Waiver - A system embracing two or more companies which is jointly established by employers of union(s), but in which one of the parties has waived participation in the operation of the system.
(GN) Group Not-Joint - A system embracing two or more companies which is established and operated by employers only.
(IJ) Individual Joint - A system limited to one company which is jointly established by employer and union(s), and operated by a committee equally representative of employer and union(s).
(IW) Individual Waiver - A system limited to one company which is jointly established by employer and union(s), but in which the union has waived participation in the operation of the system.
(IN) Individual Not-Joint - A system limited to one company which is established and operated by employer only.

JOINT REGISTERED APPRENTICESHIP SYSTEMS AND REGISTERED APPRENTICES IN JOINT SYSTEMS

BY TYPE OF SYSTEM AND BARGAINING AGENCY IN VIRGINIA AS OF DECEMBER 1986

Bargaining Agency	Bargaining Agency Code	Joint Systems			Apprentices in Joint Systems		
		Total	Group	Individual	Total	Group	Individual
A.F.L. - C.I.O. UNIONS	33	86	33	53	1,050	856	194
Asbestos Workers	05	4	3	1	1	0	1
United Automobile Workers of America	06	1	0	1	6	0	6
Bakery and Confectionary Workers	07	1	0	1	0	0	0
Boilermakers	11	1	0	1	78	0	78
Bookbinders	12	1	0	1	0	0	0
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers	14	3	3	0	112	112	0
Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron	15	3	3	0	27	27	0
Carpenters and Joiners	18	4	4	0	119	119	0
International Chemical Workers	20	2	0	2	6	0	6
Electrical Workers	26	13	7	6	390	378	12
Engineers	28	1	1	0	20	20	0
Glass Bottle Blowers Association of the U.S.	35	2	1	1	6	4	2
Glass Workers	37	2	1	1	5	5	0
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers	63	2	1	1	20	16	4
Patternmakers	65	0	0	0	0	0	0
Photo-Engravers	66	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plasterers and Cement Finishers	67	2	2	0	2	2	0
Plumbing and Pipefitting	69	5	4	1	125	123	2
Printing Pressmen and Assistants	74	5	0	5	5	0	5
International Association of Retail Clerks	83	1	0	1	3	0	3
Sheet Metal Workers	86	3	3	0	50	50	0
Stereotypers and Electrotypers	93	1	0	1	0	0	0
Teamsters, Chauffeurs,- Warehousemen and Helpers	99	1	0	1	0	0	0
United Textile Workers of America	101	1	0	1	25	0	25
International Typographical Union	103	2	0	2	0	0	0
Combined A.F.L. Unions	299	1	0	1	4	0	4
Paperworkers of America	327	3	0	3	27	0	27
Rubber, Cork, Linoleum and Plastic Workers of America	332	1	0	1	0	0	0
United Steel Workers	334	2	0	2	1	0	1
Machinists I.A.M.	618	15	0	15	12	0	12
United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America	663	1	0	1	4	0	4
Union Unassigned	901	1	0	1	0	0	0
Aluminum Workers International	902	1	0	1	2	0	2

ACTIVITIES OF APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING FIELD REPRESENTATIVES

The Apprenticeship Training Field Representatives are daily making an important contribution to increasing the productivity of industry and business throughout Virginia. The Apprenticeship Training Field Representative, because of the nature of his position, background of trade and educational experience and knowledge of employer and employee relations, provides an effective counseling and advisory service to over 2,500 business and industrial establishments each year.

Many establishments, too small to employ personnel and training specialists, rely on the field representatives to advise and assist in the planning and developing of training programs that meet their respective needs. These programs are helping to increase productivity by reducing waste and inefficiency through the development of all-round skilled mechanics. While the Apprenticeship Training Field Representative has no responsibility for placement of an apprentice, he performs an important service to industry, the community and the state through his activity of advising employers on entrance requirements for apprentices, taking part in high school career programs, promoting the use of approved guidance and testing procedures offered by the Virginia Employment Service. Another contribution in the public interest is brought about by the field representative who brings labor and management together as a Joint Apprenticeship Committee, where they work harmoniously for the best interest of industry and the young apprentice who is the future mechanic.

The field representative, because of his position and experience, probably has a better opportunity to provide an effective service to industry and community through the development and maintenance of skill than any other public employee.

ACTIVITY REPORT FOR APPRENTICESHIP FIELD REPRESENTATIVES
1986 REPORT OF APPRENTICE ACTIONS BY AREAS

	APPRENTICE INFORMATION						PROGRAM INFORMATION		
AREA	New Agreements	Reinstatements	Suspensions	Cancellations	Completions	Completions Without Certificate	New Programs	Revised Programs	Cancelled Programs
Bristol	89	0	0	47	45	4	26	11	128
Lynchburg	259	1	1	143	90	3	49	21	1
Newport News	180	0	2	106	60	7	27	51	9
Norfolk (I-JW)	405	11	1	277	70	8	38	18	4
Norfolk (II-TK)	363	8	2	250	69	4	33	53	30
Northern Virginia (I-KL)	267	2	3	104	63	17	47	122	4
Northern Virginia (II-DK)	311	5	3	148	53	1	49	81	15
Northern Virginia (III-OC)	208	0	1	39	57	0	48	95	12
Richmond (I-RV)	388	4	0	83	41	0	10	69	4
Richmond (II-WP)	424	7	2	240	133	5	36	84	55
Richmond (III-JB)	121	1	0	75	42	1	41	23	6
Roanoke	182	3	0	118	89	2	39	22	3
Staunton	270	3	1	92	252	53	23	15	38
TOTALS BY AREAS	3,467	45	16	1,722	1,064	105	466	665	309
National & In-Plant Programs	529	5	1	96	254	0	0	0	0
GRAND TOTAL	3,996	50	17	1,818	1,318	105	466	665	309

APPRENTICE ACTIVITY BY OCCUPATION GROUP
1986

Occupation	Beginning Period	New Apprentices	Reinstatements	Cancellations	Suspensions	Completions	CWC*	End of Period	Sponsors of Occup.
Drafter (Architectural)	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	1
Research Mechanic	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	1
Electrical Technician	9	4	0	1	0	3	0	9	1
Electronic Technician	15	11	0	1	0	5	0	20	11
Instrument Technician	2	3	0	1	0	1	0	3	1
Engineering Aide	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	5	4
Drafter (Civil)	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4
Mechanical Engineering Technician	12	4	0	0	0	1	0	15	2
Drafter (Mechanical)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7
Metallurgical Technician	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Quality Control Technician	22	7	1	3	0	3	0	24	3
Party Chief (Surveyor)	59	74	0	19	1	2	1	110	32
Instrument Surveyor Assistant	2	9	0	0	0	0	0	11	10
Materials Engineer	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Test Technician	44	16	1	4	0	20	0	37	1
Horticulturist	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
Photographer	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
Building Inspector	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Industrial Waste Inspector	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	1
Recording Engineer	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Materials Coordinator	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Auto Parts Clerk	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5
Optician (Dispensing)	101	119	0	34	1	34	4	147	195
Commercial Food Equipment Technician	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	2
Chef	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Cook	121	65	2	29	1	16	0	142	33
Cook (Institutional)	28	17	0	11	0	1	1	32	10
Meat Cutter	16	5	1	7	0	1	0	14	9
Barber	51	33	0	24	2	13	1	44	131
Cosmetologist	441	496	2	258	2	197	7	475	998
Psychiatric Aide	22	0	0	3	0	17	0	2	1
Shoe Repairer	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Firefighter	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1
Plater	13	2	0	4	0	0	0	11	4
Electric Instrument Mechanic Chemical	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Molder	9	1	1	1	0	1	0	9	2
Baker	36	30	1	16	0	6	1	44	20
Chlorinator Operator	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	4	1
Machinist	590	251	6	87	0	149	5	606	254
Maintenance Machinist	14	5	0	1	0	0	1	17	13
Mold Maker Die (Casting & Plastic Molding)	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2
Tool Maker	6	1	0	0	0	1	0	6	7
Tool & Die Maker	47	34	0	1	0	30	5	45	44
Grinder Operator (Surface & Tool)	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Grinder Set-Up Operator	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Machine Set-Up Operator	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Blacksmith	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	2
Machine Operator	15	0	0	5	0	1	7	2	1
Inspector (Metal Fabricating)	19	14	0	0	0	0	0	33	1
Metal Fabricator	64	14	1	22	0	9	0	48	12
Inspector	3	5	0	1	0	0	0	7	3
Auto Mechanic	37	11	0	11	0	11	0	26	71
Construction Equipment Mechanic	21	0	0	1	0	0	0	20	13
Truck Mechanic	11	2	0	1	0	1	0	11	21
Transmission Mechanic	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	2
Outside Machinist	231	52	0	10	0	23	0	250	6
Farm Equipment Mechanic	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	8
Diesel Mechanic	24	6	0	6	0	2	0	22	11
Fuel Injection Mechanic	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Maintenance Machine Repairer	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2
Welding Equipment Repairer	8	1	0	1	0	0	0	8	1
Treatment Plant Mechanic	24	8	0	11	0	7	0	14	2
Gunsmith	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Assembly Technician	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Office Machine Servicer	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	4
A/C Installer-Servicer	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Industrial A/C Mechanic	11	5	0	3	0	0	0	13	20
Refrigeration Mechanic	94	36	0	7	0	10	4	109	43
Maintenance Mechanic	286	162	3	34	1	83	15	298	153
Millwright	60	11	0	3	0	7	0	61	20
Industrial Sewing Machine Repairer	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Cylinder Press Operator	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Rotogravure Press Operator	41	6	0	22	0	3	0	20	2
Web Press Operator	29	3	0	1	0	18	0	13	9
Offset Press Operator	31	16	0	20	1	1	0	25	7
Folding Machine Operator	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Bindery Worker	37	28	0	2	0	20	0	43	4
Plate Finisher	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Cabinetmaker	24	28	0	11	0	5	0	36	23
Loft Worker	24	1	0	0	0	6	0	19	1
Wood Patternmaker	5	1	0	2	0	1	0	3	9
Metal Patternmaker	9	3	0	0	0	2	0	10	5
Engineering Technician (Aerospace Model Development)	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	6	1
Jeweler	2	5	0	0	0	2	0	5	3

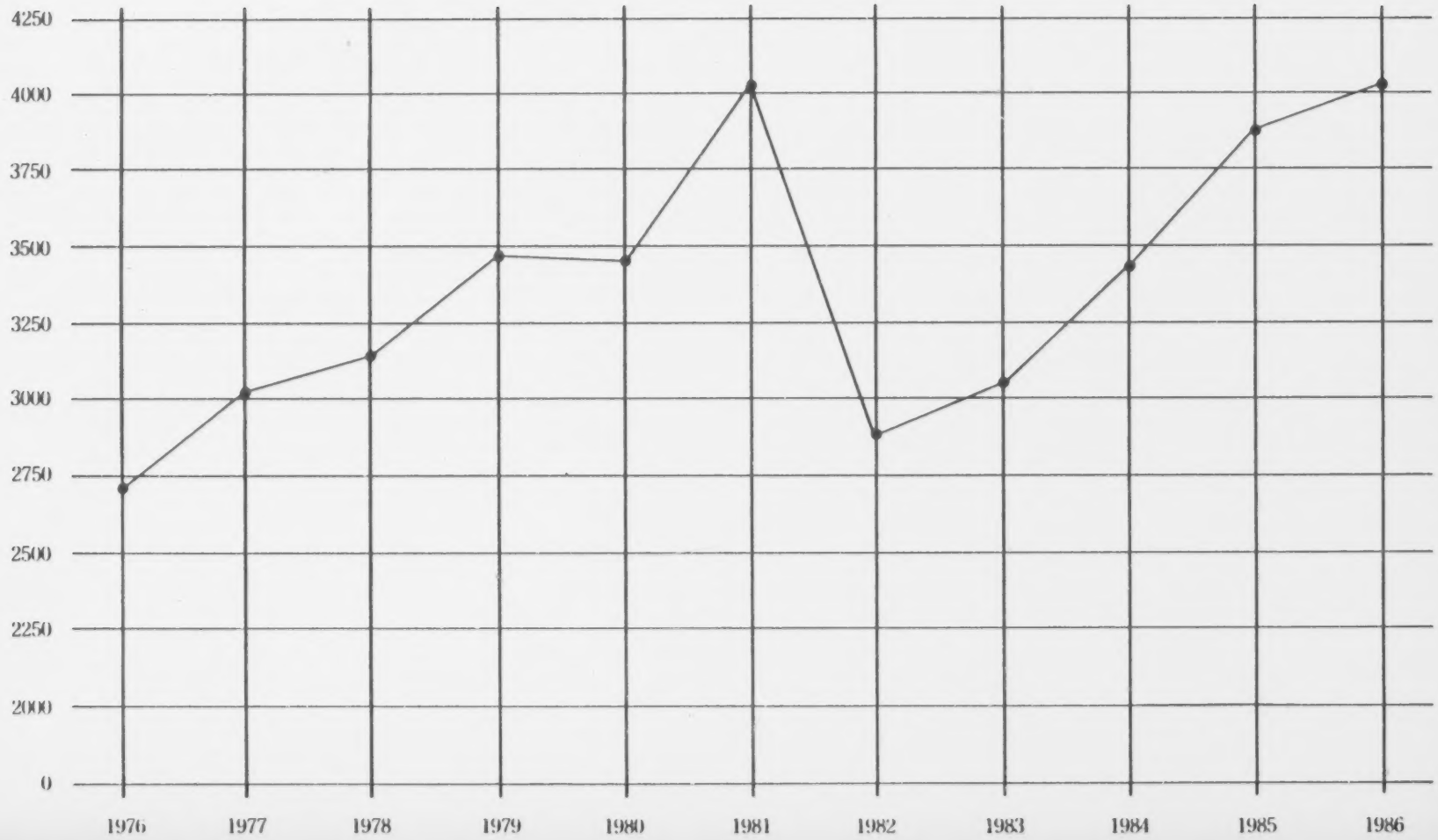
*Completed Without Certificate

APPRENTICE ACTIVITY BY OCCUPATION GROUP
1984

Occupation	Beginning Period	New Apprentices	Reinstatements	Cancellations	Suspensions	Completions	CWC*	End of Period	Sponsors of Occup.
Locksmith	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	4
Electro-Mechanical Technician	3	3	0	0	0	0	1	5	3
Instrument Mechanic	44	25	0	6	0	15	17	31	7
Dental Lab Technician	5	2	0	2	0	1	0	4	4
Prosthetics Technician	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Watch Repairer	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Optical Lab Technician	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Biomedical Equipment Technician	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
TV & Radio Repairer	7	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	8
Electric Motor Repairer	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	4	6
Small Appliance Repairer	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	2
Appliance Repairer (Electrical Equipment)	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2
Piano Technician	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Automobile Upholsterer	6	0	0	4	0	0	0	2	1
Furniture Upholsterer	19	11	0	7	0	2	0	21	5
Patternmaker (Textile)	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
Sail Maker	20	6	0	0	0	1	0	25	1
Shop Tailor	23	20	0	11	1	3	0	28	1
Shoemaker	6	5	0	8	0	0	0	3	1
Structural Steel Worker	40	22	1	11	0	4	0	48	10
Sheetmetal Worker	310	123	3	62	2	37	0	335	106
Boilermaker	77	22	0	0	0	1	0	98	3
Boilerhouse Mechanic	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	2
Rigger	77	22	0	3	0	20	0	77	5
Motor Dynamometer Tester	6	1	0	3	0	0	0	4	1
Electro-Mechanical Assembler	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Experimental Aircraft Assembly Mechanic	5	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	1
Shipfitter	295	50	1	9	0	32	0	215	6
Truck Body Repairer	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Auto Body Repairer	13	6	0	4	0	0	0	15	18
Layout Worker	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Fabricator-Assembler (Metal)	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	3
Welder	172	62	2	18	0	26	0	191	33
Line Erector (Power & Light)	2	3	0	0	0	1	0	4	5
Burglar Alarm Servicer	3	6	0	4	0	0	0	5	3
Electrician	1,115	822	12	396	2	166	6	1,379	352
Street Light Servicer	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Ship Electrician	276	64	0	20	0	41	0	279	6
Electric Appliance Servicer	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	6
Electronics Mechanic	101	24	0	0	0	0	0	125	9
Maintenance Electrician	108	38	0	17	0	27	0	102	78
Sound Technician	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1
Cable Splicer	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	1
Painter	47	34	0	23	0	5	3	50	25
Painter (Ship)	88	15	0	7	0	3	0	70	4
Lather	6	4	0	0	0	0	2	8	5
Plasterer	13	3	0	5	0	0	1	9	7
Drywall Applicator	20	0	0	19	0	0	0	1	1
Cement Mason	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	5
Auto Painter	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	1
Septic Tank Installer	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Operating Engineer	25	0	0	4	0	0	0	21	7
Maintenance Carpenter	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	4	11
Acoustical Carpenter	3	2	0	0	0	0	1	4	1
Ship Carpenter	7	3	0	1	0	0	0	9	3
Carpenter	263	263	0	78	0	25	2	423	98
Carpenter (Rough)	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
Joiner (Ship)	38	8	0	1	0	1	0	44	3
Shipwright	11	6	0	0	0	1	0	16	2
Bricklayer	111	121	1	56	0	14	0	163	31
Tile Setter	8	4	1	2	0	0	0	11	2
Sewer Systems Maintenance Mechanic	9	6	0	5	0	0	0	10	1
Pipefitter (Ship)	348	58	1	12	1	47	0	347	7
Oil Burner Servicer & Installer	3	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	3
Pipefitter	175	69	0	36	0	33	3	172	51
Plumber	321	249	2	133	2	39	16	388	176
Insulation Worker	81	42	0	28	0	6	0	91	16
Pipecoverer	54	8	0	0	0	0	0	42	2
Glazier	13	10	0	4	0	6	1	12	4
Glazier (Auto)	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1
Roofer	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	2	2
Asbestos Worker	18	4	0	4	0	6	0	10	1
Maintenance Repairer (Factory or Mill)	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	7	3
Maintenance Repairer (Building)	60	38	1	32	0	5	0	80	34
Boiler Operator	3	4	1	3	0	1	0	4	2
Stationary Engineer	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	7
Water Treatment Plant Operator	7	6	1	4	0	0	0	10	8
Wastewater Treatment Plant Operator	104	48	3	47	0	16	0	92	13
Clarifying Plant Operator	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	1
Sign Writer	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Etcher (Photoengraving)	12	0	0	7	0	0	0	5	2
Photoengraver	6	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	4
Lithographic Plate Maker	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
Lithographer	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4
Transferrer	7	1	0	0	0	1	0	7	2
Photographer (Lithographic)	8	5	0	0	0	0	0	13	2
Compositor	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8
Engraver (Machine)	6	0	0	3	0	1	0	2	1
Graphic Arts Technician	6	3	0	1	0	0	0	8	1
Stripper	4	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3
TOTALS	7,380	3,996	58	1,118	17	1,318	105	8,168	3,585

* Completed Without Certificate

Number of New Apprentices Registered 1976–1986



INDUSTRIES WITH APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAMS
GROUPED BY THE NUMBER OF
EMPLOYEES EMPLOYED
1986

Number of Systems	Number of Employees in Firm
1,377	1 to 9
480	10 to 24
215	25 to 49
142	50 to 99
95	100 to 199
155	200 to 999
34	1,000 to 4,999
10	5,000 or more
0	Size Class N/A
2,508	TOTAL SYSTEMS

Number of Apprentices Completed
1976–1986

DIVISION OF BOILER AND PRESSURE VESSEL SAFETY

The Commonwealth of Virginia first adopted a Boiler and Pressure Vessel Safety law in 1960 after continual urging by the Department of Labor and Industry. Initially the State Corporation Commission was authorized to establish official standards for the protection of human life and property from unsafe manufacture and use of boilers and pressure vessels in the State. It was intended that local authorities enforce those standards and regulations.

In 1972 the General Assembly transferred the boiler and pressure vessel law from the State Corporation Commission to the Department of Labor and Industry. The Boiler and Pressure Vessel Safety Division was established as part of the Department in 1973.

The law was again modified by the General Assembly and a ten-member Advisory Boiler Commission was appointed in 1973. The Commissioner presented a final draft of rules and regulations to the Virginia Safety and Health Codes Commission on April 2, 1974. These rules and regulations became effective July 1, 1974.

The Division of Boiler and Pressure Vessel Safety enforces the provisions of the Boiler and Pressure Vessel Safety Act as set forth in Chapter 3.1 of Title 40.1 of the Virginia Code and the Rules and Regulations Governing Manufacture, Storage, Handling, Use and Sale of Explosives. The Division's primary objective is to protect life and property through regular inspections of boiler and pressure vessel equipment and to ensure compliance with state laws and rules and

regulations governing the construction, installation, operation, maintenance, and repair of boilers and pressure vessels and the manufacture, storage, handling use and sale of explosives. Frequency and types of boiler and pressure vessel inspections are specified by law, and records are kept on the number of violations noted, occurrences and nature of accidents, and other specified activities of the Division.

The Division of Boiler and Pressure Vessel Safety is headed by a Chief Inspector who must hold a Certificate of Competency and a National Board of Boiler and Pressure Vessel Inspectors Commission as a boiler inspector. All boiler inspectors with Division also must possess a National Board Commission.

Inspections of the more than 60,000 boiler and pressure vessels are made by the Division, insurance companies registered in Virginia to write boiler and pressure vessel insurance, political sub-divisions of the state, and owners/users who qualify and obtain Virginia commissions from the Department of Labor and Industry for their inspection personnel.

In 1986 the General Assembly approved legislation increasing the fees charged and collected for inspecting boiler and pressure vessels. This was the first increase in the fees since 1976, the increase was necessitated by the operating deficit resulting from the Division's 1985 designation by the General Assembly as a general fund program.

BOILER & PRESSURE VESSEL SAFETY DIVISION

1985 and 1986

Item	1985	1986
Total Objects Registered	60,863	64,245
Certificates Issued	20,929	26,430
Violations Reported	626*	666*
Compliances	544*	564*
Quality Control Reviews	14	23
Nuclear Surveys	2	0
Special Inspections	1	0
Occurrences	10	9
Injuries	3	23
Fatalities	1	3
Inspectors Examinations	1	3
Applicants Taking Exam	3	10
Applicants Passing Exam	2	7
Commissioned Inspectors (Total Active)	250	238
Explosive Permits Issued		
Store & Use - Class I Magazine		409
Store & Use - Class II Magazine	849**	604
Small User's	361	345
Special Use	2	5
Sell Retail		28
Sell Wholesale	2	
Sell Wholesale & Retail	44***	17
Manufacture & Sell	6	6

*Statistical Variation Due to Carry Over From Previous Year(s)
**Explosive Storage Permits Issued Not Previously Itemized by Type
***Explosive Sales Permits Issued Not Previously Itemized by Type

DIVISION OF PLANNING, RESEARCH, AND POLICY ANALYSIS

In 1986 the scope of this Division's duties was broadened to include planning and policy analysis as well the collecting, analyzing, and complying of research and statistical data for the Department as a whole. Among the data/statistics prepared by this Division are the Survey of Retail Food Prices. Survey of Manufactures, Annual Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, and the Supplementary Data Survey of Worker's Compensation Cases.

The Division also develops and issues planning guidance, coordinates the development of Executive Agreements, Memoranda of Understanding/Agreements, proposed legislation, rules, regulations, and standards for all Department programs except the Virginia Occupational Safety and Health Programs. This Division serves as liaison for the Department to the Virginia General Assembly and monitors and analyzes legislation having an impact on the Department.

This Division has been part of the Department since its creation in 1898 as the Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics. It continues to provide planning services, statistical research, and evaluation of existing programs and policies.

Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rates, By Industry Group, Virginia, 1984 1/ and 1985

Incidence Rates Per 100 Full-Time Workers 2/

Industry Group	Annual Average Employment 3/ (in thousands)		Total Cases 4/		Lost Workday Cases		Nonfatal Cases Without Lost 5/ Workdays		Lost Workdays	
	1984	1985	1984	1985	1984	1985	1984	1985	1984	1985
Total, 6/	2163.0	2295.4	7.6	7.6	3.5	3.5	4.1	4.1	53.3	53.0
Private Sector, 6/	1826.2	1945.9	7.6	7.3	3.5	3.4	4.1	4.0	53.0	52.6
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing 7/	14.9	16.5	8.9	8.9	4.2	5.0	4.6	3.8	59.0	81.7
Goods-Producing, Nonagricultural Private-Sector	570.0	591.1	11.1	11.0	4.9	4.8	6.1	6.2	80.5	84.7
Mining, 8/	18.1	17.3	7.0	5.9	5.6	4.8	1.4	1.1	160.5	229.7
Construction	131.8	151.3	16.2	14.7	7.4	7.0	8.7	7.7	131.9	126.1
Manufacturing	420.1	423.3	9.6	10.0	4.1	4.0	5.5	5.9	62.4	65.0
Durable Goods	194.8	201.2	11.6	12.4	4.8	4.7	6.7	7.7	72.6	76.7
Nondurable Goods	225.3	222.1	7.9	7.5	3.5	3.3	4.4	4.2	52.9	53.9
Services-Producing, Nonagricultural Private-Sector	1241.3	1765.0	5.6	5.5	2.6	2.6	3.0	2.8	38.1	35.8
Transportation and Public Utilities, 9/	127.6	131.8	7.6	7.0	4.1	4.0	3.5	3.0	88.3	76.7
Wholesale and Retail Trade	513.0	545.2	7.0	7.5	3.1	3.3	3.9	4.2	40.1	47.9
Wholesale Trade	115.9	117.6	6.9	6.2	3.7	3.0	3.2	3.2	49.4	37.1
Retail Trade	397.1	427.6	7.0	8.0	2.9	3.4	4.1	4.6	36.8	45.0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	117.2	122.8	2.1	1.5	0.8	0.7	1.3	0.9	14.3	5.8
Services	483.5	537.6	4.4	3.8	2.1	2.0	2.3	1.9	27.4	24.0
Public Sector: State and Local Government	336.8	349.5	9.3	9.3	4.4	4.6	4.1	4.6	54.9	55.6

1/ To maintain comparability with the rest of the series, a statistical method was used for generating the estimates to represent small nonfarm employers in low-risk industries who were not surveyed.

2/ The incidence rates represent the number of cases or lost workdays per 100 full-time workers, and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000, where N represents the number of cases or lost workdays, EH represents the total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year, and 200,000 is the base for 100 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

3/ Annual average employment for nonfarm industries is derived primarily from the Employment and Earnings Survey conducted by the Virginia Employment Commission in cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics. Employment series have been adjusted to first quarter 1984 benchmark levels. The employment for the services division has been adjusted to exclude the employment for the nonfarm portion of agricultural services. The employment for the nonfarm portion of agricultural services is included in the Agriculture group.

4/ Includes fatalities. Because of rounding, the difference between the total and the sum of the rates for lost workday cases and nonfatal cases without lost workdays does not reflect the fatality rate.

5/ Excludes minor injuries that involve only first aid treatment.

6/ Excludes self-employed, domestics, employees on farms averaging fewer than 11 employees, and Federal government employees.

7/ Excludes farms averaging fewer than 11 employees.

8/ Mining data conforming to OSHA definitions were supplied by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded.

9/ Data for Railroad Transportation (SIC 40) were provided by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

SOURCE: The Virginia Department of Labor and Industry in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Estimated Number of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, Lost Workdays, and Average Lost Workdays Per Lost Workday Case

By Industry Group, Virginia, 1984 1/ and 1985

Industry Group	Total Cases 2/ (in thousands)		Lost Workday Cases (in thousands)		Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays 3/ (in thousands)		Lost Workdays (in thousands)		Average Lost Workdays Per Lost Workday Case	
	1984	1985	1984	1985	1984	1985	1984	1985	1984	1985
Total, 4/, 5/	139.5	147.1	64.9	68.3	74.5	78.8	972.5	1025.4	15	15
Private Sector, 4/	117.4	121.9	53.3	55.8	63.8	65.9	830.9	873.8	16	16
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing 6/	1.1	1.2	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5	7.2	11.1	14	16
Goods-Producing, Nonagricultural Private-Sector	59.7	61.3	26.5	26.6	33.2	34.6	438.2	473.8	17	18
Mining, 7/	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.2	0.2	27.6	38.6	29	48
Construction	19.0	19.8	8.7	9.5	10.2	10.3	154.9	169.5	18	18
Manufacturing	39.5	40.5	16.8	16.3	22.7	24.1	255.7	265.7	15	16
Durable goods	22.8	25.0	9.5	9.5	13.3	15.4	143.6	154.1	15	16
Nondurable goods	16.7	15.5	7.3	6.8	9.4	8.7	112.1	111.6	15	16
Services-Producing, Nonagricultural Private-Sector	56.6	59.3	26.5	28.5	30.0	30.8	385.5	388.9	14	14
Transportation and Public Utilities, 7/	9.1	8.6	4.9	4.9	4.1	3.7	184.2	94.7	21	19
Wholesale and Retail Trade	28.1	32.8	12.6	14.4	15.5	18.4	166.6	186.9	13	13
Wholesale Trade	7.1	7.1	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.6	50.5	42.0	13	12
Retail Trade	21.0	25.7	8.8	11.0	12.2	14.8	110.1	144.9	13	13
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	2.3	1.6	0.9	0.7	1.4	0.9	14.8	8.4	17	9
Services	17.1	16.3	8.1	8.5	9.0	7.8	105.8	100.8	13	12
Public Sector: State and Local Government, 5/	22.1	25.2	11.4	12.5	10.7	12.7	142.6	151.7	13	12

1/ To maintain comparability with the rest of the series a statistical method was used for generating the estimates to represent small nonfarm employers in low-risk industries who were not surveyed.

2/ Includes fatalities. Because of rounding, the sum of estimated lost workday cases and cases without lost workdays may not equal total cases. Also, the difference between the total and the sum of the components shown may not reflect the fatality estimates.

3/ Excludes minor injuries that involve only first aid treatment even though the treatment may have been rendered by a physician or other professional practitioner.

4/ Excludes the self-employed, domestics, and employees on farms averaging fewer than 11 employees.

5/ Excludes Federal government. Data for Federal agencies are collected under the Federal Agency Reporting System by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

6/ Excludes farms averaging fewer than 11 employees.

7/ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining and railroads (SIC 40) were provided by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor and by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation, respectively. Independent mining contractors are excluded.

OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AND ILLNESS INCIDENCE RATES, BY INDUSTRY, VIRGINIA, 1984 [1] AND 1985

Industry [2]	SIC code [3]	1985 annual average employment (in thousands) [4]	Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers [5]							
			Total cases [6]		Lost workday cases		Nonfatal cases without lost workdays		Lost workdays	
			1984	1985	1984	1985	1984	1985	1984	1985
Total [7], [9]		2,295.4	7.6	7.6	3.5	3.5	4.1	4.1	53.3	53.0
Private sector [7]		1,945.9	7.6	7.3	3.5	3.4	4.1	4.0	53.0	52.8
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing [7]		16.5	8.9	8.9	4.2	5.0	4.6	3.8	59.0	81.7
Agricultural production	01-02	n/a	10.0	9.7	4.2	5.4	5.8	4.3	66.0	81.0
Agricultural services	07	n/a	8.2	8.3	4.2	4.9	4.0	3.5	56.4	83.9
Mining [8]		17.3	7.0	5.9	5.6	4.8	1.4	1.1	160.5	229.7
Bituminous coal and lignite mining [8]	12	14.6	8.1	7.1	6.6	5.8	1.5	1.2	198.2	289.3
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels [8]	14	n/a	3.8	3.3	2.5	2.3	1.1	1.0	51.5	70.4
Construction		151.3	16.2	14.7	7.4	7.0	8.7	7.7	131.9	126.1
General building contractors	15	43.0	14.9	14.0	6.0	6.5	8.9	7.5	116.8	114.1
Residential building construction	152	n/a	11.6	11.1	5.7	5.5	5.9	5.6	109.9	112.1
Nonresidential building construction	154	n/a	18.5	18.5	6.5	8.0	12.0	10.4	121.9	131.4
Heavy construction contractors	16	24.3	15.9	15.4	8.0	7.7	7.9	7.8	141.2	130.6
Highway and street construction	161	n/a	16.7	13.3	7.5	6.6	9.0	6.7	119.8	114.3
Heavy construction, except highway	162	n/a	15.7	16.5	8.3	8.1	7.3	8.3	150.8	137.7
Special trade contractors	17	84.0	16.7	14.9	7.8	7.2	9.0	7.7	135.3	130.7
Plumbing, heating, air conditioning	171	n/a	18.2	15.6	8.7	6.6	11.5	9.0	122.1	153.6
Electrical work	173	n/a	14.8	15.4	6.3	6.0	8.5	9.4	75.5	74.7
Masonry, stonework, and plastering	174	n/a	20.5	14.0	11.8	7.5	8.7	6.4	187.9	102.8
Carpentering and flooring	175	n/a	13.4	13.2	7.2	8.1	6.2	5.1	133.1	167.0
Roofing and sheet metal work	176	n/a	21.9	23.2	11.1	12.5	10.8	10.8	207.4	227.1
Misc. special trade contractors	179	n/a	17.8	14.0	7.2	6.8	10.6	7.2	131.3	129.9
Manufacturing		423.3	9.8	10.0	4.1	4.0	5.5	5.9	62.4	65.0
Food and kindred products	20	38.3	13.2	13.4	6.1	6.7	7.1	6.7	94.6	98.5
Meat products	201	n/a	15.9	14.4	7.5	7.1	8.3	7.3	120.0	98.1
Bakery products	205	n/a	10.9	11.2	4.9	6.1	6.0	5.0	93.9	113.8
Beverages	208	n/a	18.0	21.0	8.6	11.7	9.4	9.3	91.1	118.3
Misc. foods and kindred products	209	n/a	8.7	10.6	3.7	5.3	5.0	5.4	49.7	90.3
Textile mill products	22	42.4	7.4	7.1	3.0	3.1	4.4	4.0	41.8	49.2
Weaving mills, cotton	221	n/a	2.9	3.6	1.0	1.2	1.9	2.4	14.5	32.8
Knitting mills	225	n/a	10.0	9.2	4.9	4.9	5.1	4.3	49.3	66.1
Apparel and other textile products	23	30.7	6.8	7.4	2.6	2.5	4.2	4.9	37.1	41.3
Men's and boys' furnishings	232	n/a	8.5	8.5	3.8	3.5	4.7	5.0	61.2	46.9
Women's and misses' outerwear	233	n/a	6.2	7.7	2.8	2.6	3.4	5.0	38.4	21.0
Children's outerwear	236	n/a	6.5	8.0	1.4	1.3	5.1	6.7	22.2	101.7
Lumber and wood products	24	22.8	15.6	15.2	7.9	7.7	7.6	7.5	115.1	128.6
Sawmills and planing mills	242	n/a	19.8	16.3	9.0	7.4	10.8	8.9	143.1	106.2
Millwork, plywood, and structural members	243	n/a	13.6	15.7	8.2	8.3	5.3	7.4	118.5	111.5
Furniture and fixtures	25	24.0	9.0	10.1	2.9	3.5	6.1	6.6	36.1	53.7
Household furniture	251	n/a	8.8	9.9	2.9	3.5	5.9	6.5	36.5	53.0
Paper and allied products	26	15.9	8.9	6.5	4.0	2.4	4.8	4.2	89.5	55.1
Paperboard mills	262	n/a	5.2	4.5	2.4	1.1	2.7	3.2	53.4	53.2
Paperboard containers and boxes	265	n/a	8.4	7.4	4.4	4.0	4.0	3.4	70.4	53.0
Printing and publishing	27	29.7	8.3	6.7	3.3	2.7	4.9	4.0	38.5	34.3
Newspapers	271	n/a	10.2	5.8	4.2	2.4	6.0	3.2	36.9	18.0
Commercial printing	275	n/a	7.5	7.9	2.9	3.0	4.6	4.9	27.6	43.3
Chemicals and allied products	28	31.4	2.5	2.6	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.6	20.4	15.8
Plastics materials and synthetics	282	n/a	1.6	1.5	.5	.6	1.1	.9	15.5	13.5
Miscellaneous chemical products	289	n/a	1.8	3.1	.6	1.4	1.2	1.7	14.1	28.8
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	30	n/a	10.7	9.1	4.8	4.1	5.9	5.1	68.0	75.0
Miscellaneous plastics products	307	n/a	11.8	10.9	4.7	4.6	7.1	6.3	64.1	83.0
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	14.6	16.5	17.3	8.2	9.1	8.3	8.2	120.1	100.3
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	327	n/a	13.5	16.3	6.9	8.7	6.5	7.7	105.5	97.9
Primary metal industries	33	10.9	10.4	11.0	5.3	5.7	5.1	5.3	91.3	71.7
Nonferrous rolling and drawing	335	n/a	6.1	8.9	4.4	5.7	1.7	3.3	62.8	69.1
Fabricated metal products	34	19.3	14.4	19.4	6.1	7.3	8.3	12.1	93.2	96.8
Fabricated structural metal products	344	n/a	13.6	20.9	6.3	7.8	7.3	13.1	86.3	97.2
Machinery, except electrical	35	15.9	11.4	10.4	5.2	3.9	6.2	6.5	84.5	57.6
Construction and related machinery	353	n/a	13.9	11.2	7.8	5.5	6.1	5.7	151.8	89.6
Electric and electronic equipment	36	42.9	4.3	4.1	1.8	1.5	2.7	2.6	29.6	21.6
Communication equipment	366	n/a	2.9	2.7	1.4	1.1	1.5	1.6	29.0	15.9
Transportation equipment	37	43.7	15.4	17.4	5.4	4.9	10.0	12.4	76.1	113.6
Motor vehicles and equipment	371	n/a	10.4	12.4	5.2	5.8	5.2	6.6	61.2	109.8
Instruments and related products	38	3.8	5.6	7.0	2.2	2.1	3.4	4.9	38.1	26.0
Transportation and public utilities		131.8	7.8	7.0	4.1	4.0	3.5	3.0	88.3	76.7
Railroad transportation [7]	40	12.1	11.4	9.5	5.2	5.1	6.2	4.5	76.8	60.3
Trucking and warehousing	42	30.7	13.2	12.8	7.4	7.7	5.8	5.1	179.4	145.9
Trucking, local and long-distance	421	n/a	13.5	12.8	7.7	7.8	5.7	5.0	188.3	150.7
Water transportation	44	4.3	17.6	12.8	11.4	6.3	6.1	6.5	476.2	255.3
Communication	48	38.2	2.2	1.7	.9	.7	1.3	.9	10.9	9.6
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	19.7	3.8	3.5	1.8	1.5	2.1	2.1	28.3	43.0

OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AND ILLNESS INCIDENCE RATES, BY INDUSTRY, VIRGINIA, 1984 AND 1985 (continued)

Industry 2/	SIC code 3/	1985 annual average employment (in thousands) 4/	Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers 5/							
			Total cases 6/		Lost workday cases		Nonfatal cases without lost workdays		Lost workdays	
			1984	1985	1984	1985	1984	1985	1984	1985
Wholesale and retail trade		545.2	7.0	7.5	3.1	3.3	3.9	4.2	40.1	42.9
Wholesale trade		117.6	6.9	6.2	3.7	3.0	3.2	3.2	49.4	37.1
Wholesale trade - durable goods	50	74.8	5.9	5.4	2.9	2.4	3.0	3.0	39.7	32.2
Wholesale trade - nondurable goods	51	42.9	8.6	7.5	5.1	4.0	3.5	3.5	66.9	45.7
Retail trade		427.6	7.0	8.0	2.9	3.4	4.1	4.6	38.8	45.0
Building materials and garden supplies	52	18.1	8.9	11.5	4.5	5.3	4.4	6.2	45.6	66.4
Lumber and other building materials	521	n/a	12.0	14.5	5.9	6.8	6.1	7.7	65.3	89.8
General merchandise stores	53	60.6	8.3	9.1	3.4	3.9	4.9	5.2	38.2	58.9
Food stores	54	68.3	9.8	10.5	4.2	4.6	5.6	5.9	67.1	76.3
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	51.2	8.8	8.5	2.6	2.3	4.2	4.3	37.9	34.0
Furniture and home furnishings stores	57	23.8	5.1	5.4	2.6	3.3	2.5	2.1	45.6	32.4
Eating and drinking places	58	128.2	7.4	9.2	3.1	3.8	4.2	5.3	28.1	38.3
Miscellaneous retail	59	55.9	4.8	6.2	1.8	2.7	2.8	3.5	22.0	36.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate		122.9	2.1	1.5	.8	.7	1.3	.8	14.3	5.9
Banking	60	33.4	1.2	1.0	.4	.4	.8	.6	2.5	2.5
Credit agencies other than banks	61	18.0	1.9	1.0	.8	.6	1.1	.4	8.2	4.5
Insurance carriers	63	22.1	2.5	1.4	.7	.6	1.8	.8	44.6	6.3
Real estate	65	31.2	4.3	2.8	1.9	1.3	2.4	1.5	16.3	13.1
Services		537.6	4.4	3.8	2.1	2.0	2.3	1.9	27.4	24.0
Hotels and other lodging places	70	37.9	8.9	8.3	3.8	3.5	5.1	4.8	39.3	41.6
Personal services	72	29.6	2.5	1.9	1.6	1.2	.9	.7	29.1	36.4
Business services	73	138.2	3.8	3.2	1.8	1.8	2.2	1.6	24.9	16.1
Auto repair, services, and garages	75	15.5	6.7	6.0	3.4	3.1	3.3	2.9	53.9	37.0
Miscellaneous repair services	76	8.9	7.2	5.9	2.9	2.9	4.3	3.0	86.2	51.3
Amusement and recreation services	79	18.1	5.7	6.7	2.3	3.2	3.3	3.5	20.8	36.9
Health Services	80	126.5	5.1	4.8	2.9	3.0	2.2	1.8	34.7	34.3
Legal services	81	12.7	.2	.3	.1	.1	.1	.2	.3	1.7
Educational services	82	27.0	4.2	4.2	1.4	2.1	2.8	2.1	28.9	17.7
Social services	83	25.8	6.7	5.0	2.7	1.6	4.0	1.5	24.6	18.0
Miscellaneous services	89	38.2	1.0	1.7	.4	.7	.6	1.0	4.2	6.0
Government 8/		349.5	8.5	9.3	4.4	4.6	4.1	4.6	54.9	55.6
State		123.3	8.0	9.1	4.0	4.7	4.0	4.4	61.0	69.5
Local		226.2	8.8	9.4	4.6	4.6	4.2	4.8	51.4	48.2

1/ In order to maintain the comparability of the 1984 survey data with the data published in previous years, a statistical method was developed for generating the 1984 estimates to represent the small-nonfarm employers in low-risk industries who were not surveyed.

2/ Industry totals (divisions, 2 - and 3 digit SIC codes) include data for industries not shown separately.

3/ Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972 Edition, 1977 Supplement.

4/ Annual average employment for nonfarm industries is based on the Employment and Earnings Survey conducted by the Virginia Employment Commission in cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics. The employment estimate for the services division is adjusted to exclude the employment for the nonfarm portion of agricultural services. Annual average employment for the agriculture, forestry, and fishing division is a composite of data from the Employment and Earnings Survey and the Annual Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses.

5/ The incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses or lost workdays per 100 full-time workers, and were calculated as: (N/EH) X 200,000, where
N = number of injuries and illnesses or lost workdays
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

6/ Fatalities are included. Because of rounding, the fatality rate is not reflected by the difference between the total rate and the sum of the rates for lost workday cases and nonfatal cases without lost workdays.

7/ Farms with fewer than 11 employees are excluded.

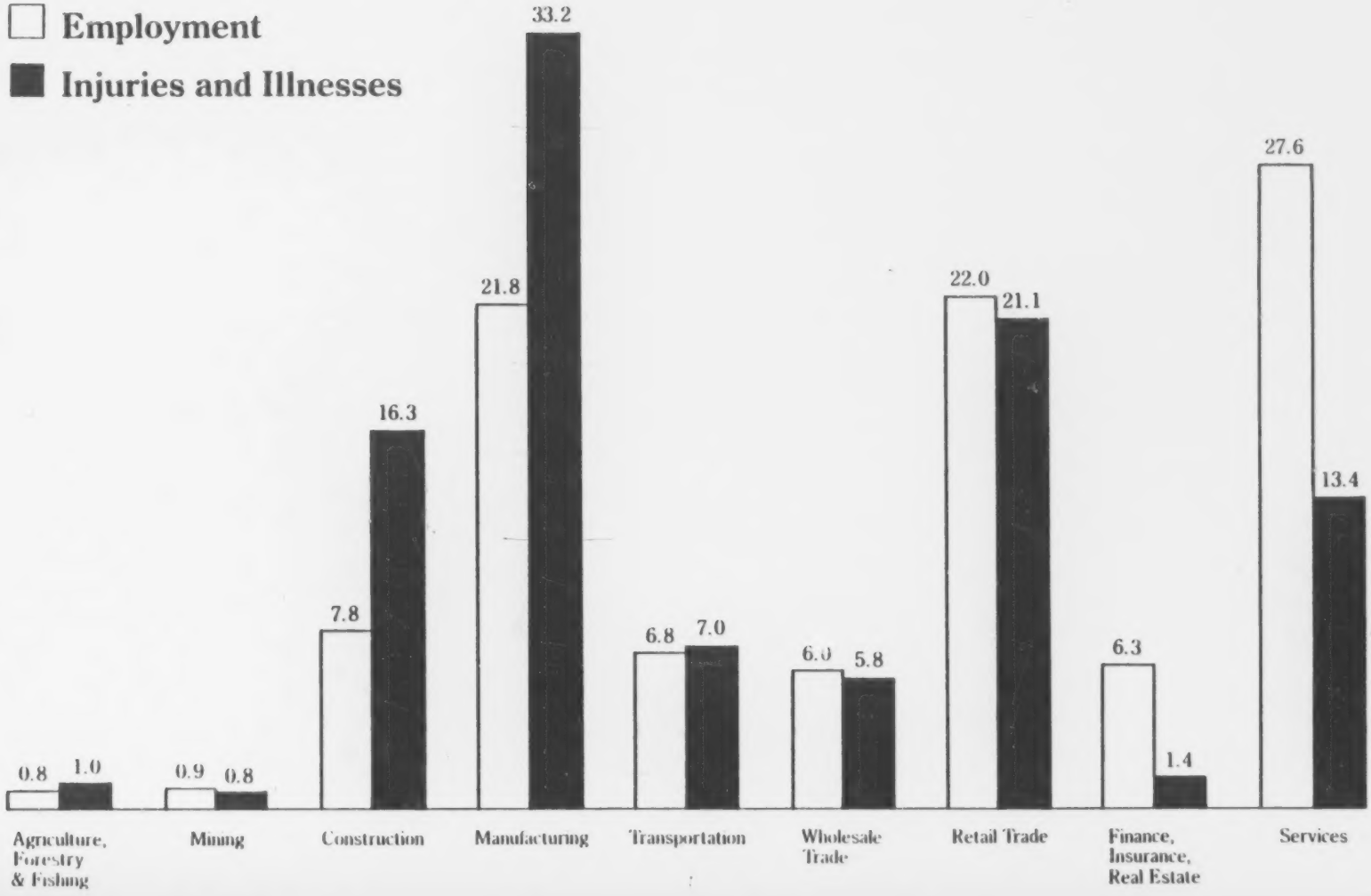
8/ The Mine Safety and Health Administration, U. S. Department of Labor, provided data for coal and lignite mining (SIC 12) and metal and nonmetal mining (SIC 10 and 14). The Federal Railroad Administration, U. S. Department of Transportation, provided railroad data (SIC 40).

9/ Agencies of the Federal government are excluded. They are covered in a separate reporting system.

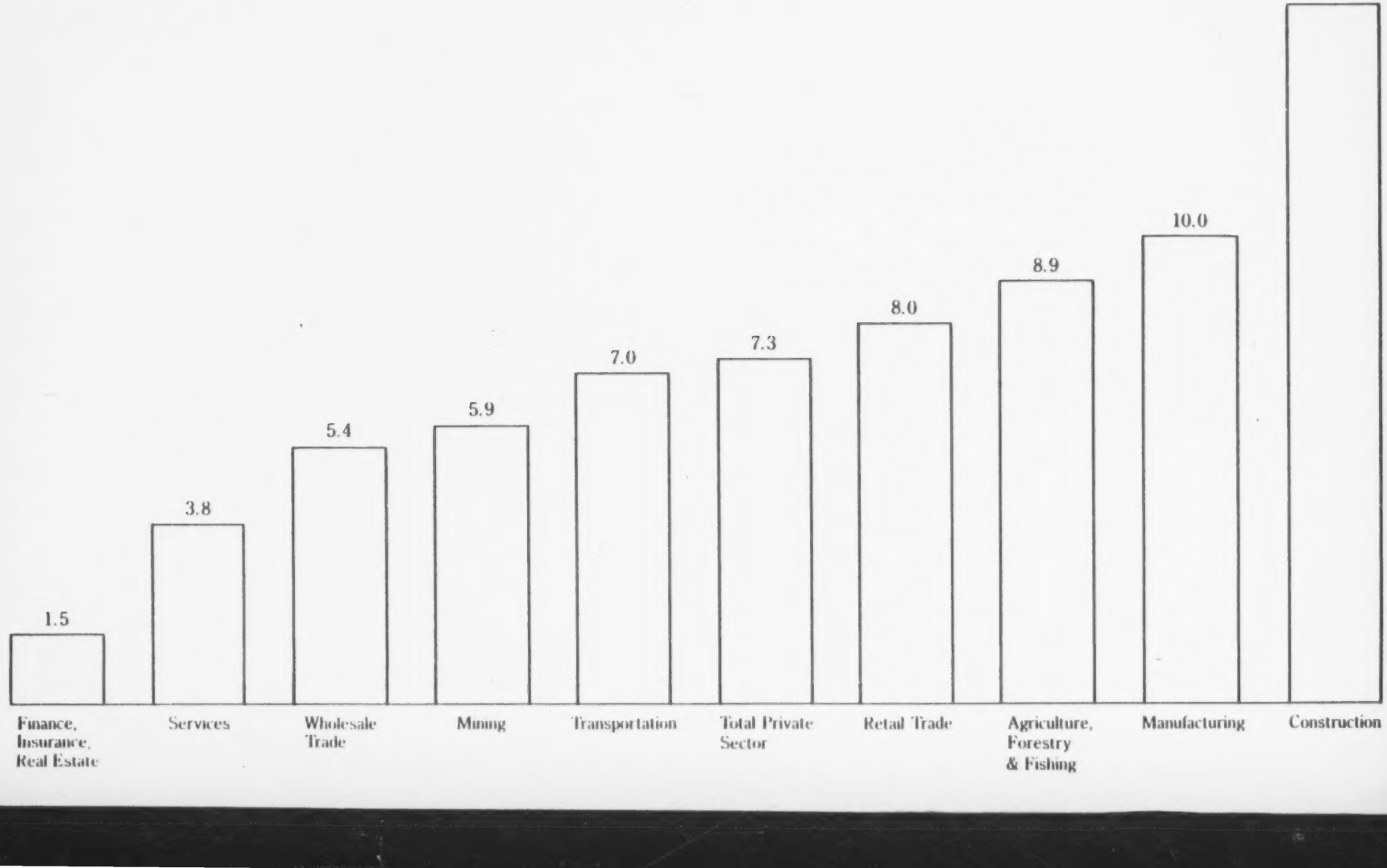
NOTE: n/a = data not available.

SOURCE: The Virginia Department of Labor and Industry in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Percentage of Total Occupational Injuries And Illnesses Cases And Total Employment by Industry Virginia, 1985



Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rate by Industry
Virginia, 1985
(Rate per 100 full-time workers)



PERCENT DISTRIBUTIONS OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION CASES OCCURRING IN 1985, 1/
BY ACCIDENT TYPE, INDUSTRY GROUP, AND OCCUPATION OF WORKER, VIRGINIA

Industry group 2/ or Occupation 3/	Accident type							
	Total	Overexertion	Struck by object 4/	Fall	Bodily reaction	Caught in 5/	Highway motor-vehicle	Other
Total — Private and nonfederal public sectors	100.0	29.6	25.5	19.2	9.2	4.7	4.6	7.2
Private sector	100.0	29.5	26.3	18.9	8.8	5.1	4.3	7.3
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	100.0	16.9	33.3	20.9	13.6	4.0	6.2	5.1
Mining	100.0	25.9	35.5	7.4	5.4	5.0	1.5	19.2
Construction	100.0	25.3	28.2	25.9	8.0	2.9	2.8	6.9
Manufacturing	100.0	30.1	29.4	13.1	7.7	10.4	2.5	6.8
Durable goods	100.0	28.2	36.1	12.1	6.5	9.7	2.7	6.6
Nondurable goods	100.0	34.2	22.2	14.1	9.0	11.2	2.2	6.9
Transportation and public utilities	100.0	29.3	18.8	16.9	11.3	3.2	15.9	4.6
Wholesale trade	100.0	38.2	23.2	17.8	7.0	5.1	5.3	5.4
Retail trade	100.0	30.0	28.5	20.6	9.2	2.8	3.3	7.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate	100.0	32.0	18.2	23.2	9.4	1.1	8.8	7.3
Services	100.0	34.6	19.2	21.7	10.4	3.2	4.5	6.4
State and local government	100.0	30.5	19.7	21.7	12.9	2.0	6.6	6.6
State government	100.0	35.1	23.7	20.6	11.9	1.0	3.1	4.6
Local government	100.0	27.1	16.8	22.5	13.7	2.7	9.1	8.1
Total — Private sector	100.0	29.5	26.3	18.9	8.8	5.1	4.3	7.3
Executives, administrators, and managers	100.0	32.2	18.3	23.3	7.9	3.5	6.4	8.4
Professional and technical	100.0	39.1	13.6	22.6	14.8	1.2	2.9	5.8
Sales	100.0	36.1	20.2	24.9	9.7	1.6	6.0	1.5
Administrative support, including clerical	100.0	33.4	10.8	30.0	9.4	3.1	7.6	3.5
Services	100.0	30.0	21.0	24.7	9.8	2.3	2.0	10.2
Farming, forestry, and fishing	100.0	14.7	45.2	15.1	11.1	2.2	4.3	7.5
Precision production and craft	100.0	27.5	29.8	18.7	9.0	4.5	1.9	8.5
Operators, fabricators, and inspectors	100.0	29.6	30.2	11.2	8.5	12.9	0.7	6.8
Transportation and material moving	100.0	29.1	16.7	17.1	8.2	4.2	17.5	7.1
Handlers, helpers, and laborers	100.0	30.5	31.5	18.4	6.4	5.5	1.7	6.0

1/ The 9,437 studied Supplementary Data System (SDS) cases occurring in 1985 were almost a one-third sample of cases established by the Industrial Commission of Virginia that met the reporting requirements of The Virginia Workers' Compensation Act, i.e., cases which received any indemnity compensation or medical payments of $500 or more.

2/ From the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification Manual.

3/ From the 1980 Census of Population Classified Index of Industries and Occupations.

4/ Struck by object includes struck against.

5/ Caught in includes caught between and caught under.

SOURCE: Supplementary Data System, Virginia Department of Labor and Industry in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

THE MARKET BASKET
FOR THE
RICHMOND METROPOLITAN AREA
NORTHERN VIRGINIA METROPOLITAN AREA
NORFOLK-VIRGINIA BEACH-PORTSMOUTH METROPOLITAN AREA

The Virginia Department of Labor and Industry's Market Basket has been designed to measure the price change in the retail cost of a fixed quantity of foods. The cost of the Market Basket is derived by multiplying the average retail price of each item by the quantity and totaling the entire group. This permits a comparison of prices on a month-to-month basis. The Market Basket combines 40 of the 71 items priced during the same period of time each month at selected stores throughout the metropolitan areas surveyed. The Market Basket represents neither the cost of food for a family of one particular size or income group, nor every change in food prices, but only an increase or decrease in the total cost of items in the Market Basket.

Revisions in the 1982 product composition and the 1983 store classification for the Market Basket rendered direct comparisons to previous years' data unuseable as all three areas were adjusted in 1982 and the Richmond and Norfolk areas were revised in 1983. The quantity consumed and the 40 commodities included in this study are listed in a table below. For a number of food items, the quantity consumed in the Market Basket is listed as a fraction or a multiple of the unit that is priced.

1 lb.	Round Steak	1 bunch	Carrots	5 ½ gals.	Milk
1 lb.	Bacon	1 stalk	Celery	1 pt.	Ice Cream
1 lb.	Hamburger	1 can	Tuna	2 doz.	Eggs
1 lb.	Frankfurters	1 can	Corn	½ lb.	American Processed Cheese
2 lbs.	Pork Chops	1 can	Peas	2 cans	Evapor. Milk
2 lbs.	Chicken	1 can	Tomatoes	1 lb.	Margarine
1 lb.	Frozen Fish	1 can	Peaches	1 lb.	Shortening
1 doz.	Oranges	1 can	Soup	1 lb.	Coffee
1 lb.	Apples	1 pkg.	Fro. Green Beans	5 lbs.	Sugar
2 lbs.	Bananas	5 cans	Fro. Orange Juice	½ lb.	Peanut Butter
10 lbs.	Potatoes	4 lbs.	Flour	1 10 oz.	Jar Jelly
2 lbs.	Cabbage	2 bxs.	Prepared Cereal	1 ctn.	Soft Drinks
1 head	Lettuce	1 bx.	Soda Crackers		
1 lb.	Onions	6 loaves	Bread		

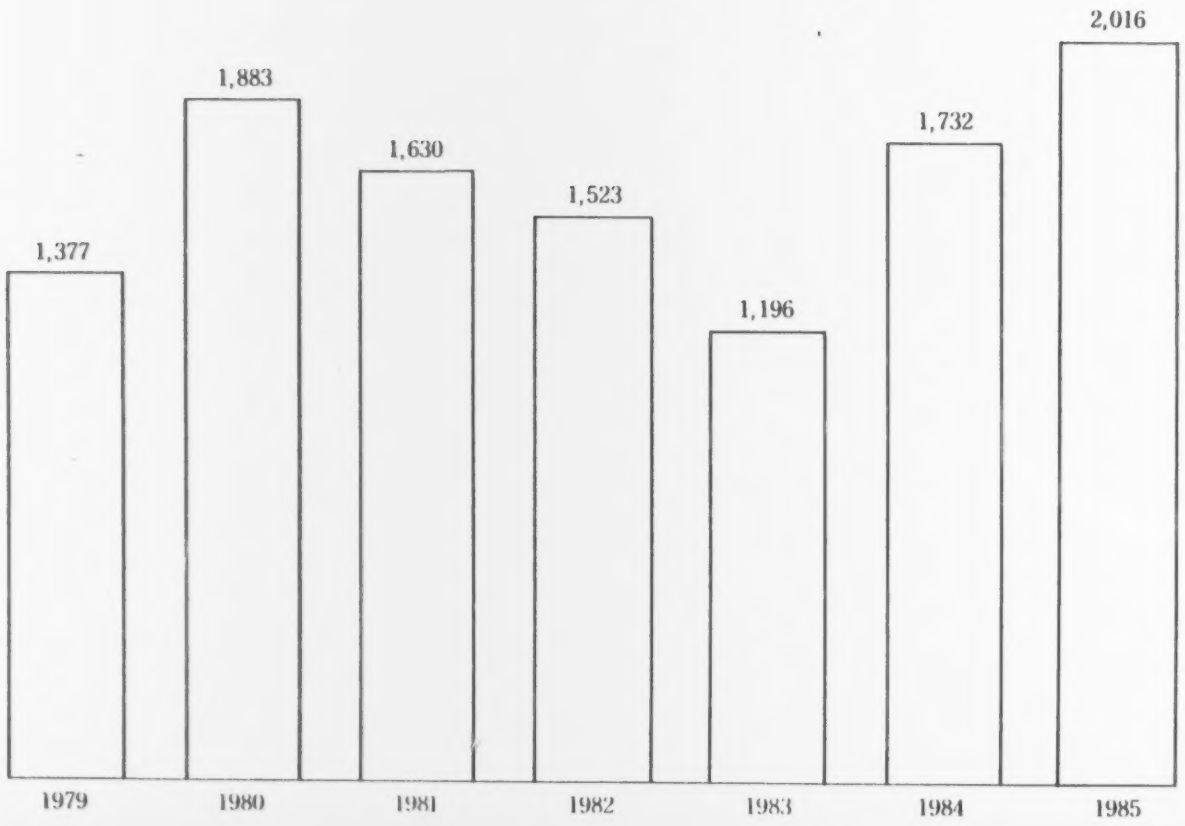
The 1986 average Market Basket total increased in all three metropolitan areas. In the Richmond area study, the average was $64.27, a gain of 1.7 percent over the 1985 average of $63.18 while the Norfolk area averaged $63.80, an increase of 2.8 percent over the previous year's average of $62.08 and Northern Virginia's average cost for the year of $69.36 was 1.1 percent higher than the 1985 average of $68.62.

All metropolitan areas showed their peak price level in the month of August with Richmond at $66.63, Norfolk $66.08 and Northern Virginia $72.77. The lowest price in Richmond of $62.32 and Norfolk at $62.47 occurred in March while Northern Virginia's low of $67.13 was recorded in January.

RETAIL FOOD PRICE COMPARISON - DECEMBER 1905 - DECEMBER 1986

COMMODITY AND UNIT	RICHMOND Dec. 1986	RICHMOND Dec. 1985	RICHMOND Change (Cents)	NORFOLK - VIRGINIA BEACH - PORTSMOUTH Dec. 1986	NORFOLK - VIRGINIA BEACH - PORTSMOUTH Dec. 1985	NORFOLK - VIRGINIA BEACH - PORTSMOUTH Change (Cents)	NORTHERN VIRGINIA Dec. 1986	NORTHERN VIRGINIA Dec. 1985	NORTHERN VIRGINIA Change (Cents)
CEREAL AND BAKERY PRODUCTS									
Flour 5 lb.	99.4	100.2	- .8	86.6	91.1	- 4.5	100.0	128.5	- 28.5
Cracker Meal 9½ oz.	144.7	133.7	11.0	142.7	136.2	6.5	141.4	136.8	4.6
Corn Flakes 12 oz.	113.4	111.1	2.3	106.5	98.9	7.6	129.1	122.6	6.5
Rolled Oats 18 oz.	117.4	107.6	9.8	114.4	101.4	13.0	115.6	112.9	2.7
Rice lb.	49.2	51.4	- 2.2	52.0	51.5	.5	55.7	73.4	- 17.7
Bread, white 16-18 oz.	88.1	88.4	- .3	88.5	88.6	- .1	90.2	90.5	- .3
Vanilla Cookies 12 oz.	160.7	150.9	9.8	176.2	147.2	29.0	154.8	138.7	16.1
Crackers, soda lb.	111.7	112.8	- 1.1	111.2	120.4	- 9.2	128.4	135.1	- 6.7
MEATS, POULTRY AND FISH									
Beef and Veal:									
Round Steak, U.S. Choice lb.	305.1	319.2	- 14.1	328.4	310.9	17.5	335.4	310.0	25.4
Rib Roast, U.S. Choice small end lb.	440.0	363.1	76.9	438.6	386.7	51.9	416.8	381.3	35.5
Chuck Roast, U.S. Choice lb.	156.0	140.8	15.2	149.4	167.5	- 18.1	138.1	155.2	- 17.1
Hamburger lb.	140.2	133.7	6.5	137.8	144.8	- 7.0	142.1	162.3	- 20.2
Veal Cutlets, U.S. Choice lb.	737.7	701.9	35.8	740.2	712.5	27.7	927.6	N.A.	N.A.
Pork:									
Chops Center Cut lb.	305.2	256.1	49.1	279.3	251.4	27.9	323.2	308.6	14.6
Bacon, sliced lb.	196.0	185.5	10.5	232.0	193.4	38.6	196.4	196.7	- .3
Ham, whole lb.	166.5	130.8	35.7	155.8	154.7	1.1	172.6	180.0	- 7.4
Sausage lb.	165.5	147.4	18.1	182.4	157.5	24.9	165.1	127.4	37.7
Other Meats:									
Canned Ham lb.	290.8	243.5	47.3	283.0	244.1	38.9	291.9	267.6	24.3
Bologna Sausage ½ lb.	126.2	111.4	14.8	123.1	106.4	16.7	135.2	136.2	- 1.0
Frankfurters lb.	171.8	156.2	15.6	197.6	160.5	37.1	159.6	218.5	- 58.9
Fryers, whole lb.	87.1	75.0	12.1	77.1	79.2	- 2.1	71.2	67.7	3.5
Fish:									
Ocean Perch Fillet, frozen lb.	241.2	209.0	2.2	273.6	215.1	58.5	230.6	219.7	10.9
Haddock Fillet, frozen lb.	284.4	270.5	3.9	319.2	280.1	39.1	313.6	284.2	29.4
Tuna 6½ oz. can	73.3	80.3	- 7.0	68.2	74.1	- 5.9	88.5	84.8	3.7
Salmon lb. can	218.4	220.8	- 2.4	217.9	214.3	3.6	231.6	246.2	- 14.6
Sardines 3 3/4 oz. can	105.1	97.9	7.2	97.9	97.8	.1	95.2	97.8	- 2.6
DAIRY PRODUCTS									
Butter lb.	233.7	222.9	10.8	231.8	220.1	11.7	219.1	242.2	- 23.1
Cheese, American process ½ lb.	126.7	127.2	- .5	130.7	131.4	- .7	116.6	137.8	- 21.2
Milk, fresh (grocery) ½ gal.	123.9	121.1	2.8	124.9	125.0	- .1	108.6	106.2	2.4
Ice Cream ½ gal.	272.0	267.2	4.8	241.6	277.2	- 35.6	261.5	248.2	13.3
Milk, evaporated 14½ oz. can	53.1	52.4	.7	53.1	51.5	1.6	55.0	66.6	- 11.6
EGGS, fresh grade A large doz.	94.6	90.9	3.7	92.5	90.2	2.3	82.6	100.2	- 17.6
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES									
Frozen:									
Orange Juice, concentrate 6 oz.	65.6	79.4	- 13.8	65.8	73.8	- 8.0	83.0	89.2	- 6.2
Lemonade, concentrate - 6 oz.	41.3	36.4	4.9	40.6	36.0	4.6	40.5	42.0	- 1.5
Peas 10 oz.	55.6	56.1	- .5	59.7	55.9	3.8	57.9	75.3	- 17.4
Beans, green 9 oz.	50.2	49.5	.7	54.0	52.4	1.6	58.0	61.4	- 3.4
Broccoli 10 oz.	64.5	63.4	1.1	62.0	66.0	- 4.0	72.1	70.5	1.6
Potatoes, French fried 9 oz.	43.9	45.0	- 1.1	44.1	44.7	- .6	51.9	52.4	- .5
Fresh:									
Apples, winesap lb.	74.3	62.2	12.1	71.5	60.0	11.5	98.4	73.6	24.8
Bananas lb.	41.4	34.2	7.2	33.4	33.9	- .5	42.3	48.7	- 6.4
Oranges - size 200 doz.	207.4	194.9	12.5	179.6	204.7	- 25.1	232.9	206.7	26.2
Beans, green lb.	83.8	97.1	- 13.3	82.1	97.8	- 15.7	114.5	103.8	10.7
Cabbage lb.	30.3	24.6	5.7	27.1	24.6	2.5	32.3	26.6	5.7
Carrots 1 lb. cello bag	50.1	42.2	7.9	50.1	47.0	3.1	47.0	46.0	1.0
Celery stalk	77.5	72.2	5.3	80.2	80.4	- .2	102.3	69.1	33.2
Lettuce head	73.8	81.4	- 7.6	67.1	88.2	- 21.1	89.5	83.2	6.3
Onions lb.	39.5	21.5	18.0	35.3	23.4	11.9	42.0	30.7	11.3
Potatoes 10 lb.	219.0	109.8	109.2	201.3	122.4	78.9	265.8	139.7	126.1
Sweet Potatoes lb.	44.2	24.9	19.3	9.9	27.2	12.7	42.3	28.9	13.4
Tomatoes lb.	112.6	96.9	15.7	108.8	96.8	12.0	129.2	101.3	27.9
Canned:									
Peaches No. 2½ can	118.2	120.6	- 2.4	117.4	112.9	4.5	115.0	132.5	- 17.5
Fruit Cocktail No. 303 can	90.6	92.3	- 1.7	85.4	88.7	- 3.3	75.0	88.6	- 13.6
Corn No. 303 can	48.4	50.9	- 2.5	45.2	49.4	- 4.2	48.9	67.4	- 18.5
Tomatoes No. 303 can	46.2	40.2	6.0	35.7	37.4	- 1.7	55.7	54.0	1.7
Peas, fancy No. 303 can	50.3	51.8	- 1.5	44.8	48.9	- 4.1	48.7	66.1	- 17.4
Beets, sliced No. 303 can	48.0	45.7	2.3	1.1	47.7	3.4	50.7	49.1	1.6
Bean Soup 11½ oz. can	48.8	47.4	1.4	6.4	42.7	3.7	49.5	49.6	- .1
Tomato Soup 10 3/4 oz. can	31.9	29.2	2.7	1.6	28.5	3.1	29.4	37.3	- 7.9
Baby Foods, strained 4 3/4 oz.	23.0	23.0	0	22.8	23.0	- .2	27.1	31.7	- 4.6
Dried:									
Navy Beans lb.	69.6	48.5	21.0	60.8	52.7	8.1	57.2	50.1	7.1
BEVERAGES									
Coffee lb.	332.6	244.2	88.4	333.2	241.7	91.5	341.0	301.7	39.3
Coffee, instant 8 oz.	475.3	389.1	86.2	440.6	374.9	65.7	511.3	455.7	55.6
Tea 48 bags	173.0	179.9	- 6.9	175.7	176.3	- .6	189.4	217.6	- 27.8
Cola Drink (6 N/R Bottles) 16 oz.	224.8	256.9	- 32.1	190.6	257.4	- 66.8	224.8	216.5	8.3
FATS AND OILS									
Salad and Cooking Oil pt.	100.1	113.5	- 13.4	100.6	106.2	- 5.6	135.2	146.9	- 11.7
Shortening 3 lb.	263.5	269.2	- 5.7	252.3	260.7	- 8.4	253.5	295.9	- 42.4
Salad Dressing pt.	123.9	128.8	- 4.9	118.3	119.7	- 1.4	130.8	158.0	- 27.2
Peanut Butter 16 oz.	195.6	177.3	18.3	183.5	164.6	18.9	202.5	207.9	- 5.4
Margarine lb.	60.4	73.6	- 13.2	54.1	71.2	- 17.1	79.0	88.6	- 9.6
SUGAR AND SWEETS									
Sugar, granulated 5 lb.	169.8	179.0	- 9.2	165.5	165.9	- .4	168.1	204.9	- 36.8
Grape Jelly 10 oz.	81.5	83.9	- 2.4	81.1	80.5	.6	94.6	94.1	.5

Virginia Capital Expenditures 1979–1985
(Millions of Dollars)



EXPLANATION OF TERMS

The survey of manufactures, which is conducted annually for Virginia and its metropolitan areas, is designed to present such important economic indicators as employment, salaries, wages, value added by manufactures, and capital expenditures. Because much of these data are unavailable until well after the end of the calendar year and must then be collected and edited by the Department before tabulation and publication, this study cannot be used as an accurate year-end review. The additional time, however, permits the construction of a more accurate representation of the economy during the survey year than would otherwise be possible. In order to provide statistics by industry group, in addition to the State and MSA totals, each manufacturing firm has been assigned an industry code based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual. Publication of statistics for industry groups in which the employment is dominated by a single firm might indirectly reveal confidential data for that firm; these industry groups have been combined with other industry groups before publication.

Totals for industry groups with less than 100 percent response are estimated on the basis of an employment factor. Since responding companies accounted for 51.7 percent of Virginia's estimated total manufacturing employment in 1985, published figures should closely approximate data that would result from a complete canvass. Statistical data have been obtained from 1,476 manufacturing plants including most of the large plants and a representative sample of the many smaller plants.

"Value Added by Manufactures" approximates the value created in the manufacturing process and is obtained by subtracting from the net selling value of products manufactured the cost of contract work and cost of materials, which includes components, supplies, containers for products, fuel and electrical energy consumed during the year.

The term "All Employees" includes all classes of employees (administrative, supervisory, clerical, professional, technical, sales, delivery, installation, construction and service personnel, as well as operating and related workers) employed full or part-time by the establishment. "Wages and Salaries" are defined as gross earnings of employees, including commissions, dismissal pay, nonproduction bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation of any kind, prior to such deductions as employees' social security contributions, withholding taxes, union dues, group insurance and savings bonds.

"Production Workers" is restricted to include working foremen and all nonsupervisory workers engaged in production work or other services closely allied to production operations.

"Capital Expenditures" includes expenditures for construction, new machinery and new equipment (includes major alterations and capitalized repairs but excludes expenditures for land). Also included are expenditures chargeable to fixed assets accounts for which depreciation accounts are maintained and excludes used plant and equipment acquired from others. This information is available for the past calendar year. Anticipated capital expenditures for the current year are also published.

ANNUAL SURVEY OF MANUFACTURES
BRISTOL METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
1985
(EMPLOYMENT AND DOLLARS ARE IN THOUSANDS)

Industry Group 1/	All Employees		Production Workers		Value Added by Manufactures 3/	Capital Expenditures 3/	Anticipated Capital Expenditures 3/
	Number (average for year) 2/	Salaries and Wages (total) 3/	Number (average for year) 2/	Wages (total) 3/			
ALL MANUFACTURING	9.3	$165,130	6.8	$113,278	$710,084	$33,346	$30,422
Durable Goods	4.9	110,990	3.7	75,185	577,772	25,379	24,433
Lumber and Wood Products--Furniture and Fixtures	.2	1,644	.2	1,480	1,608	53	25
Primary Metal Industries--Fabricated Metal Products	2.0	49,981	1.6	37,174	142,917	11,029	4,051
Machinery and Transportation Equipment	2.3	52,373	1.7	33,270	417,165	13,082	19,129
Other Durable Goods 4/	.4	6,993	.2	3,260	16,083	1,216	1,228
Nondurable Goods	4.4	54,139	3.1	38,093	132,312	7,967	5,988
Food and Kindred Products	1.6	22,155	.8	15,069	44,397	3,630	2,490
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.7	14,045	1.5	11,424	14,022	184	263
Paper and Allied Products--Printing and Publishing	.5	5,980	.4	4,053	37,496	412	305
Other Nondurable Goods 5/	.6	11,959	.5	7,546	36,396	3,740	2,930

1/ Based on the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual.

2/ Annual averages prepared by the Virginia Department of Labor and Industry in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

3/ Projected on the basis of survey employment to estimated annual average.

4/ Includes stone, clay, and glass products; instruments and related products; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

5/ Includes tobacco manufactures; textile mill products; chemicals and allied products; petroleum and coal products; and rubber and miscellaneous plastics products.

The Bristol Metropolitan Statistical Area is comprised of the city of Bristol and the counties of Scott and Washington.

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

ANNUAL SURVEY OF MANUFACTURES
CHARLOTTESVILLE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
1985
(EMPLOYMENT AND DOLLARS ARE IN THOUSANDS)

Industry Group 1/	All Employees		Production Workers		Value Added by Manufactures 3/	Capital Expenditures 3/	Anticipated Capital Expenditures 3/
	Number (average for year) 2/	Salaries and Wages (total) 3/	Number (average for year) 2/	Wages (total) 3/			
ALL MANUFACTURING	9.3	$197,607	6.1	$107,836	$431,063	$21,741	$28,955
Durable Goods	6.0	138,062	3.8	66,129	273,502	16,829	24,711
Lumber and Wood Products	.4	5,143	.3	4,023	9,993	743	814
Electric and Electronic Equipment	4.4	112,208	2.6	50,385	210,690	13,844	18,048
Other Durable Goods 4/	1.2	20,711	.8	11,721	52,819	2,242	5,848
Nondurable Goods	3.3	59,545	2.3	41,707	157,561	4,912	4,245
Printing and Publishing	.8	17,111	.3	8,614	40,865	1,234	570
Other Nondurable Goods 5/	2.5	42,434	2.0	33,093	116,696	3,677	3,675

1/ Based on the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual.

2/ Annual averages prepared by the Virginia Department of Labor and Industry in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

3/ Projected on the basis of survey employment to estimated annual average.

4/ Includes furniture and fixtures; stone, clay, and glass products; primary metal industries; fabricated metal products; machinery, except electrical; transportation equipment; instruments and related products; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

5/ Includes food and kindred products; tobacco manufactures; textile mill products; apparel and other textile products; paper and allied products; chemicals and allied products; petroleum and coal products; rubber and miscellaneous plastics products; and leather and leather products.

The Charlottesville Metropolitan Statistical Area is comprised of the city of Charlottesville and the counties of Albemarle, Fluvanna, and Greene.

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

ANNUAL SURVEY OF MANUFACTURES
DANVILLE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
1985
(EMPLOYMENT AND DOLLARS ARE IN THOUSANDS)

Industry Group 1/	All Employees		Production Workers		Value Added by Manufactures 3/	Capital Expenditures 3/	Anticipated Capital Expenditures 3/
	Number (average for year) 2/	Salaries and Wages (total) 3/	Number (average for year) 2/	Wages (total) 3/			
ALL MANUFACTURING	16.9	$303,520	14.1	$221,641	$624,906	$49,065	$28,797
Durable Goods	3.0	54,361	2.4	34,544	157,564	6,146	4,345
Lumber and Wood Products	.8	10,192	.7	6,125	31,349	780	834
Fabricated Metal Products and Machinery, except Electrical	.6	8,102	.4	4,846	17,114	732	384
Other Durable Goods 4/	1.6	36,066	1.4	23,574	109,102	4,634	3,126
Nondurable Goods	14.0	249,159	11.6	187,096	467,342	42,919	24,452
Textile Mill Products, Apparel and Other Textile Products, and Leather and Leather Products	10.0	144,149	8.9	119,134	277,240	23,271	13,506
Printing and Publishing	.5	6,793	.2	1,957	13,977	1,087	1,079
Other Nondurable Goods 5/	3.5	98,217	2.6	66,005	176,124	18,561	9,867

1/ Based on the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual.

2/ Annual averages prepared by the Virginia Department of Labor and Industry in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

3/ Projected on the basis of survey employment to estimated annual average.

4/ Includes furniture and fixtures; stone, clay, and glass products; primary metal industries; electric and electronic equipment; transportation equipment; instruments and related products; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

5/ Includes food and kindred products; tobacco manufactures; paper and allied products; chemicals and allied products; petroleum and coal products; and rubber and miscellaneous plastics products.

The Danville Metropolitan Statistical Area is comprised of the city of Danville and the county of Pittsylvania.

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

ANNUAL SURVEY OF MANUFACTURES
LYNCHBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
1985
(EMPLOYMENT AND DOLLARS ARE IN THOUSANDS)

Industry Group 1/	All Employees		Production Workers		Value Added by Manufactures 3/	Capital Expenditures 3/	Anticipated Capital Expenditures 3/
	Number (average for year) 2/	Salaries and Wages (total) 3/	Number (average for year) 2/	Wages (total) 3/			
ALL MANUFACTURING	25.0	$522,883	17.1	$282,909	$1,054,128	$49,187	$38,553
Durable Goods	15.9	360,702	10.1	178,448	594,373	23,766	19,653
Lumber and Wood Products--Furniture and Fixtures	3.0	38,776	2.5	25,160	75,262	3,472	3,090
Other Durable Goods 4/	12.9	321,926	7.7	153,288	519,111	20,294	16,563
Nondurable Goods	9.0	162,181	7.0	104,460	459,755	25,421	18,899
Food and Kindred Products	1.4	28,039	.8	11,477	135,250	6,716	4,931
Textile Mill Products	1.8	30,993	1.6	24,499	84,964	8,407	-
Paper and Allied Products	1.0	30,341	.8	21,647	65,567	5,820	3,948
Other Nondurable Goods 5/	4.8	72,808	3.8	46,838	173,974	4,477	10,020

1/ Based on the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual.

2/ Annual averages prepared by the Virginia Department of Labor and Industry in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

3/ Projected on the basis of survey employment to estimated annual average.

4/ Includes stone, clay, and glass products; primary metal industries; fabricated metal products; machinery, except electrical; electric and electronic equipment; transportation equipment; instruments and related products; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

5/ Includes apparel and other textile products; printing and publishing; chemicals and allied products; petroleum and coal products; rubber and miscellaneous plastics products; and leather and leather products.

The Lynchburg Metropolitan Statistical Area is comprised of the city of Lynchburg and the counties of Amherst and Campbell.

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

ANNUAL SURVEY OF MANUFACTURES
NORFOLK-VIRGINIA BEACH-NEWPORT NEWS METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
1985
(EMPLOYMENT AND DOLLARS ARE IN THOUSANDS)

Industry Group 1/	All Employees		Production Workers		Value added by Manufactures 3/	Capital Expenditures 3/	Anticipated Capital Expenditures 3/
	Number (average for year) 2/	Salaries and Wages (total) 3/	Number (average for year) 2/	Wages (total) 3/			
ALL MANUFACTURING	68.1	$1,709,974	54.5	$1,182,575	$4,713,970	$400,659	$255,685
Durable Goods	50.2	1,281,711	42.6	946,513	3,048,595	320,099	197,404
Lumber and Wood Products	1.8	15,227	1.7	12,087	54,628	1,409	1,898
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	2.8	52,530	2.0	30,580	112,882	21,896	39,824
Fabricated Metal Products	1.6	34,993	1.2	25,548	96,181	10,979	22,239
Machinery, except Electrical	2.2	42,927	1.7	29,128	114,407	9,822	6,346
Electric and Electronic Equipment	2.6	60,742	1.7	32,879	160,845	3,652	2,104
Transportation Equipment	36.7	1,018,550	32.1	782,963	2,383,037	265,808	120,331
Other Durable Goods 4/	2.7	56,743	2.1	33,328	126,616	6,533	4,661
Nondurable Goods	17.8	428,263	11.9	236,062	1,665,375	80,559	58,280
Food and Kindred Products	7.3	195,506	5.2	123,322	1,141,330	24,423	18,246
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.2	10,833	1.0	5,619	25,230	1,852	700
Printing and Publishing	4.2	87,390	2.1	35,152	216,059	12,226	21,016
Chemicals and Allied Products	2.0	51,382	.9	18,283	81,600	4,072	4,904
Other Nondurable Goods 5/	3.2	83,153	2.7	53,685	201,155	37,986	13,415

1/ Based on the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual.

2/ Annual averages prepared by the Virginia Department of Labor and Industry in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

3/ Projected on the basis of survey employment to estimated annual average.

4/ Includes furniture and fixtures; primary metal industries; instruments and related products; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

5/ Includes tobacco manufactures; textile mill products; paper and allied products; petroleum and coal products; and rubber and miscellaneous plastics products.

The Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News Metropolitan Statistical Area is comprised of the cities of Chesapeake, Hampton, Newport News, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Poquoson, Suffolk, Virginia Beach, and Williamsburg and the counties of Gloucester, James City, and York.

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

ANNUAL SURVEY OF MANUFACTURES
NORTHERN VIRGINIA AREA
1985
(EMPLOYMENT AND DOLLARS ARE IN THOUSANDS)

Industry Group 1/	All Employees		Production Workers		Value Added by Manufactures 3/	Capital Expenditures 3/	Anticipated Capital Expenditures 3/
	Number (average for year) 2/	Salaries and Wages (total) 3/	Number (average for year) 2/	Wages (total) 3/			
ALL MANUFACTURING	31.8	$930,687	14.2	$308,961	$2,052,583	$257,513	$159,631
Durable Goods	19.6	567,470	8.0	130,316	1,466,574	197,264	121,017
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.3	28,963	1.1	22,021	75,496	16,534	16,079
Fabricated Metal Products	1.1	23,529	.9	14,654	54,529	3,555	1,748
Machinery, except Electrical	2.0	55,265	1.4	19,858	100,521	8,812	7,783
Electric and Electronic Equipment	12.5	400,663	3.2	51,326	1,129,324	164,044	89,915
Other Durable Goods 4/	2.6	59,050	1.4	22,457	106,704	4,319	5,492
Nondurable Goods	12.2	363,217	6.2	178,644	586,009	60,249	38,614
Food and Kindred Products	1.2	26,599	.8	14,794	88,098	4,691	3,714
Printing and Publishing	8.7	238,884	4.4	99,865	291,651	29,987	16,318
Other Nondurable Goods 5/	2.3	97,734	1.0	63,985	206,260	25,570	18,582

1/ Based on the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual.

2/ Annual averages prepared by the Virginia Department of Labor and Industry in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

3/ Projected on the basis of survey employment to estimated annual average.

4/ Includes lumber and wood products; furniture and fixtures; primary metal industries; transportation equipment; instruments and related products; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

5/ Includes tobacco manufactures; textile mill products; apparel and other textile products; paper and allied products; chemicals and allied products; petroleum and coal products; and rubber and miscellaneous plastics products.

The Northern Virginia Area is comprised of the cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas, and Manassas Park and the counties of Arlington, Fairfax, Loudoun, Prince William, and Stafford.

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

ANNUAL SURVEY OF MANUFACTURES
RICHMOND-PETERSBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
1985
(EMPLOYMENT AND DOLLARS ARE IN THOUSANDS)

Industry Group 1/	All Employees		Production Workers		Value Added by Manufactures 3/	Capital Expenditures 3/	Anticipated Capital Expenditures 3/
	Number (average for year) 2/	Salaries and Wages (total) 3/	Number (average for year) 2/	Wages (total) 3/			
ALL MANUFACTURING	64.0	$1,747,244	42.1	$1,006,536	$6,638,483	$350,256	$270,150
Durable Goods	18.9	443,471	11.6	210,771	1,035,735	37,229	27,475
Lumber and Wood Products	2.0	31,099	1.7	20,277	71,052	4,799	2,675
Furniture and Fixtures	1.2	18,753	1.0	13,717	28,255	623	463
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.5	27,365	1.1	17,054	46,267	4,296	3,091
Fabricated Metal Products	2.0	39,924	1.6	27,501	96,014	3,978	2,351
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.6	72,624	1.4	29,243	124,808	5,771	5,725
Other Durable Goods 4/	9.7	253,706	4.8	102,979	669,338	17,761	13,169
Nondurable Goods	45.1	1,303,774	30.5	795,764	5,602,748	313,027	242,675
Food and Kindred Products	4.3	110,470	2.8	72,599	637,126	24,204	19,560
Tobacco Manufactures	13.7	446,752	8.5	252,974	2,485,044	93,542	84,589
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.3	25,819	1.8	17,642	52,046	692	649
Paper and Allied Products	5.0	137,234	3.8	90,428	379,934	32,584	30,727
Printing and Publishing	6.6	145,035	4.5	90,986	333,459	29,646	20,266
Chemicals and Allied Products	10.6	365,868	7.1	215,858	1,390,933	109,417	47,928
Other Nondurable Goods 5/	2.7	72,596	2.1	55,276	324,206	22,943	38,955

1/ Based on the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual.

2/ Annual averages prepared by the Virginia Department of Labor and Industry in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

3/ Projected on the basis of survey employment to estimated annual average.

4/ Includes primary metal industries; electric and electronic equipment; transportation equipment; instruments and related products; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

5/ Includes petroleum and coal products; rubber and miscellaneous plastics products; and leather and leather products.

The Richmond Metropolitan Statistical Area is comprised of the cities of Colonial Heights, Hopewell, Petersburg, and Richmond and the counties of Charles City, Chesterfield, Dinwiddie, Goochland, Hanover, Henrico, New Kent, Powhatan, and Prince George.

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

ANNUAL SURVEY OF MANUFACTURES
ROANOKE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
1985
(EMPLOYMENT AND DOLLARS ARE IN THOUSANDS)

Industry Group 1/	All Employees		Production Workers		Value Added by Manufactures 3/	Capital Expenditures 3/	Anticipated Capital Expenditures 3/
	Number (average for year) 2/	Salaries and Wages (total) 3/	Number (average for year) 2/	Wages (total) 3/			
ALL MANUFACTURING	20.9	$412,148	15.0	$267,761	$895,463	$72,071	$65,711
Durable Goods	12.2	263,755	8.6	176,260	468,035	36,415	35,244
Primary Metal Industries--Fabricated Metal Products	2.6	57,419	1.9	34,483	103,811	4,275	2,796
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.8	34,586	1.3	20,936	76,828	4,819	5,968
Other Durable Goods 4/	7.8	171,750	5.4	120,840	287,396	27,320	26,480
Nondurable Goods	8.7	148,393	6.4	91,502	427,428	35,656	30,468
Food and Kindred Products	2.0	38,509	1.0	15,393	74,112	18,093	19,260
Textile Mill Products	1.5	21,982	1.2	16,281	45,969	2,194	414
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.6	14,233	1.4	13,127	24,368	984	773
Printing and Publishing	1.0	19,776	.4	7,692	38,829	8,408	4,190
Other Nondurable Goods 5/	2.7	53,893	2.3	39,009	244,149	5,977	5,830

1/ Based on the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual.

2/ Annual averages prepared by the Virginia Department of Labor and Industry in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

3/ Projected on the basis of survey employment to estimated annual average.

4/ Includes lumber and wood products; furniture and fixtures; stone, clay, and glass products; electric and electronic equipment; transportation equipment; instruments and related products; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

5/ Includes paper and allied products; chemicals and allied products; and rubber and miscellaneous plastics products.

The Roanoke Metropolitan Statistical Area is comprised of the cities of Roanoke and Salem and the counties of Roanoke and Botetourt.

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

ANNUAL SURVEY OF VIRGINIA MANUFACTURES
1985
(EMPLOYMENT AND DOLLARS ARE IN THOUSANDS)

Industry Group 1/	All Employees		Production Workers		Value Added by Manufactures 3/	Capital Expenditures 3/	Anticipated Capital Expenditures 3/
	Number (average for year) 2/	Salaries and Wages (total) 3/	Number (average for year) 2/	Wages (total) 3/			
ALL MANUFACTURING	423.4	$8,836,954	317.1	$5,323,287	$25,162,344	$2,015,966	$1,492,576
Durable Goods	201.1	4,394,832	148.3	2,586,647	10,807,211	926,908	606,257
Lumber and Wood Products	22.9	325,174	19.7	227,834	746,971	65,334	65,233
Logging Camps and Logging Contractors—Sawmills and Planing Mills—Miscellaneous Wood Products	12.0	155,136	10.7	123,564	385,367	49,602	43,755
Millwork, Plywood and Structural Members	8.9	112,674	5.6	66,138	246,528	9,557	18,353
Wood Containers	1.7	20,324	1.5	15,412	36,892	3,733	957
Wood Buildings and Mobile Homes	2.3	37,040	1.9	22,720	78,184	2,442	2,168
Furniture and Fixtures	24.1	328,374	20.8	241,316	640,570	44,242	29,582
Household Furniture and Office Furniture	22.9	310,023	20.0	230,989	608,798	43,542	29,206
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	14.4	250,542	11.8	176,795	600,874	49,294	51,297
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	8.8	121,411	5.4	83,236	262,931	34,799	37,382
Primary Metal Industries	10.8	301,378	6.2	142,757	685,157	27,333	18,444
Fabricated Metal Products	19.3	431,443	14.2	260,971	906,067	51,486	50,730
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	1.6	33,793	1.2	22,116	98,778	2,830	3,650
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	11.8	267,747	8.1	137,819	431,672	14,598	11,826
Machinery, except Electrical	15.8	347,730	10.8	182,630	750,790	45,077	36,300
Construction and Related Machinery	4.2	91,012	2.6	43,682	224,199	7,872	9,320
Special Industry Machinery	1.7	53,013	.8	18,529	85,200	4,834	3,340
Office and Computing Machines—Refrigeration and Service Machinery	3.8	79,783	2.7	40,118	183,183	8,652	10,463
Miscellaneous Machinery, except Electrical	3.4	66,352	2.8	47,229	117,695	14,715	4,952
Electric and Electronic Equipment	42.6	1,121,466	22.7	434,602	3,250,467	265,119	200,759
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	9.3	245,375	6.1	154,795	494,460	19,628	20,695
Communication Equipment	16.7	410,822	9.1	137,704	812,558	63,168	52,099
Transportation Equipment	43.7	1,139,021	36.9	950,458	2,945,483	264,428	140,356
Instruments and Related Products	4.1	90,053	2.6	32,349	180,224	9,404	7,892
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.3	59,649	2.6	36,933	100,608	5,399	4,764
Nondurable Goods	222.4	4,442,122	168.8	2,736,640	14,355,134	1,189,158	886,320
Food and Kindred Products	38.4	682,950	27.8	267,199	3,086,150	120,240	123,650
Meat Products	12.9	170,070	10.9	97,768	788,729	27,759	37,120
Dairy Products	2.4	43,405	1.3	26,034	155,784	7,646	5,064
Preserved Fruits and Vegetables	3.4	57,901	2.9	48,014	158,617	7,882	6,208
Grain Mill Products	1.2	18,908	.7	9,925	56,030	4,166	3,385
Bakery Products	4.7	117,260	2.5	61,403	713,139	25,284	15,356
Beverages	5.3	182,906	2.1	61,354	742,634	28,648	26,255
Miscellaneous Foods and Kindred Products	6.2	78,622	5.4	72,465	317,454	12,331	9,446
Tobacco Manufactures	15.2	475,762	9.4	261,970	2,563,708	97,935	87,581
Tobacco Stemming and Redrying	1.8	41,896	1.5	26,155	125,402	7,549	4,955
Textile Mill Products	42.0	558,007	37.8	459,085	1,249,916	106,516	65,544
Broad Woven Fabric Mills	15.2	234,657	13.4	189,674	499,885	55,067	15,918
Knitting Mills	17.5	179,711	16.1	154,088	352,808	30,602	41,704
Textile Finishing, except Wool	3.2	46,181	2.8	38,791	126,359	8,016	293
Yarn and Thread Mills	2.5	33,125	2.3	28,327	60,300	3,709	3,488
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	1.4	24,034	1.1	17,001	85,302	5,406	2,369
Apparel and Other Textile Products	30.7	323,907	27.6	271,656	520,267	14,744	6,209
Men's and Boys' Clothing	10.2	121,035	9.4	107,228	184,942	2,939	1,791
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	9.7	88,831	8.7	70,678	135,257	8,245	2,252
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.0	16,513	1.7	13,795	14,110	-	-
Children's Outerwear	4.7	55,827	4.3	48,698	93,960	416	902
Paper and Allied Products	15.8	431,508	11.9	286,843	1,218,041	430,298	299,998
Paper and Paperboard, except Building Paper	8.2	273,826	5.4	173,008	878,958	407,409	270,822
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	3.9	88,353	3.3	64,632	188,980	19,460	11,306
Printing and Publishing	29.9	634,319	17.5	333,406	1,445,350	121,841	101,099
Newspapers and Periodicals	12.2	241,047	3.9	56,525	623,859	42,461	50,366
Commercial Printing	11.8	259,885	9.6	200,910	529,884	69,079	39,400
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.1	930,629	22.5	576,998	3,185,924	196,264	122,476
Plastics, Materials and Synthetics	17.9	524,674	13.3	344,973	1,565,432	129,341	52,708
Miscellaneous Chemical Products	5.6	175,393	3.7	111,753	296,350	19,183	14,813
Petroleum and Coal Products—Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	15.5	372,247	11.8	256,695	1,029,165	100,555	89,506
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	9.1	192,070	6.9	130,404	653,465	58,753	70,235
Leather and Leather Products	2.8	32,793	2.5	22,787	56,612	764	426

1/ Based on the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual.

2/ Annual averages prepared by the Virginia Department of Labor and Industry in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

3/ Projected on the basis of survey employment to estimated annual average.

NOTE. Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

DIVISION OF STATE LABOR LAW ADMINISTRATION

The Division of State Labor Law administers twelve state laws and has experienced a dramatic increase in its workload. The laws enforced by the Division include the state minimum wage, the payment of wages, garnishee rights, child labor, the right to work, wage discrimination based on sex, magazine subscription solicitation, employment of aliens, and certain other provisions of state law governing polygraph tests, medical examinations, employees being prevented employment by others, and employees' days of rest.

This Division traces its origin to the Department of Women and Children which was established contingent on state funding in 1918. In 1922 the General Assembly provided the funding for a permanent Division of Women and Children. In the beginning, this Division enforced the Child Labor Law and laws for protection of women in industry including the ten-hour workday law, the seat law, and laws providing for proper sanitary equipment.

In 1978 the name of the Division was officially changed to Division of State Labor Law Administration. Today, the Division provides employers and employees of the Commonwealth invaluable assistance in meeting the requirements of the state's labor laws. Its representatives conduct both general inspections of business establishments and complaint investigations with the primary objective of ensuring compliance with current state labor laws and redressing grievances.

COURT CASES PROCESSED BY CLASSIFICATION

(Civil and Criminal)

Classification	Total 1985	Total 1986
Civil	285	297
Criminal	35	17
Total Court Cases	320	314
Payment of Wages and Establishment of Regular Pay Periods	308	309
Civil	284	297
Criminal	24	12
Child Labor Laws of Virginia	1	0
Civil	1	0
Employment of Illegal Aliens	4	5
Criminal	4	5
Virginia Minimum Wage Act	7	0
Criminal	7	0

COURT DISPOSITIONS ON VIOLATIONS PROCESSED

(Civil and Criminal)

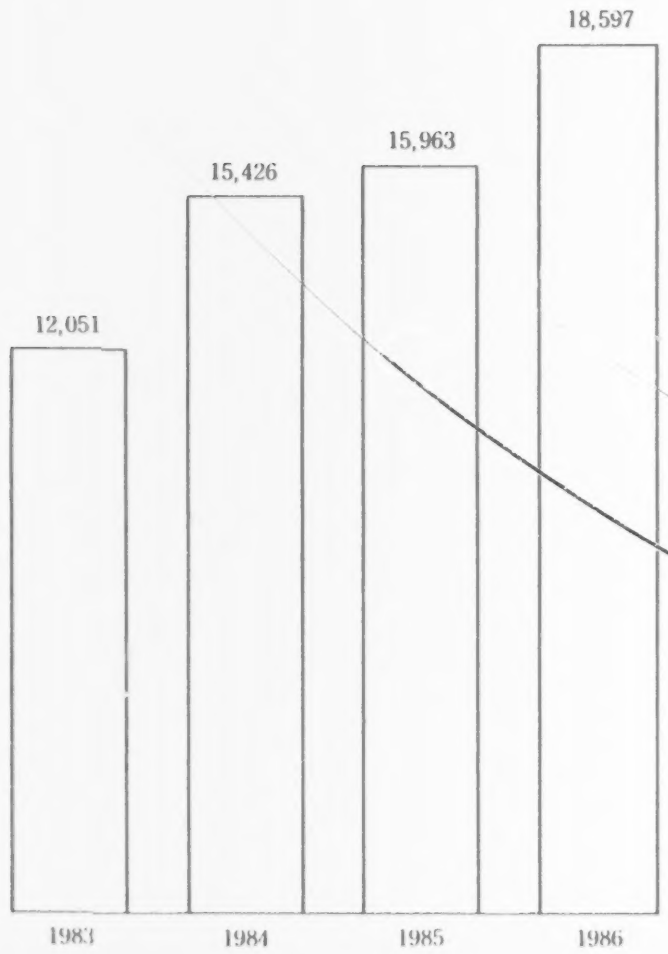
Title and Section Code of Virginia		Number of Court Cases		Convictions		Dismissals		Nonsuit* Nol-Pros**		Judgment Awarded	
		1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986
	Civil	285	297	0	0	58	82	15	9	212	206
	Criminal	35	17	5	15	19	1	11	1	0	0
	Total Cases	320	314	5	15	77	83	26	10	212	206
40.1-29	Payment of Wages and Establishment of Regular Pay Periods	308	309	5	12	71	82	20	9	212	206
	Civil	284	297	0	0	57	82	15	9	212	206
	Criminal	24	12	5	12	14	0	5	0	0	0
40.1-78	Child Labor Laws of Virginia	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Civil	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
40.1-11.1	Employment of Illegal Aliens	4	5	0	3	2	1	2	1	0	0
	Criminal	4	5	0	3	2	1	2	1	0	0
40.1-28.8 et seq.	Virginia Minimum Wage Act	7	0	0	0	3	0	4	0	0	0
	Criminal	7	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0

*Civil
**Criminal

COMPLAINT INVESTIGATIONS BY CLASSIFICATION

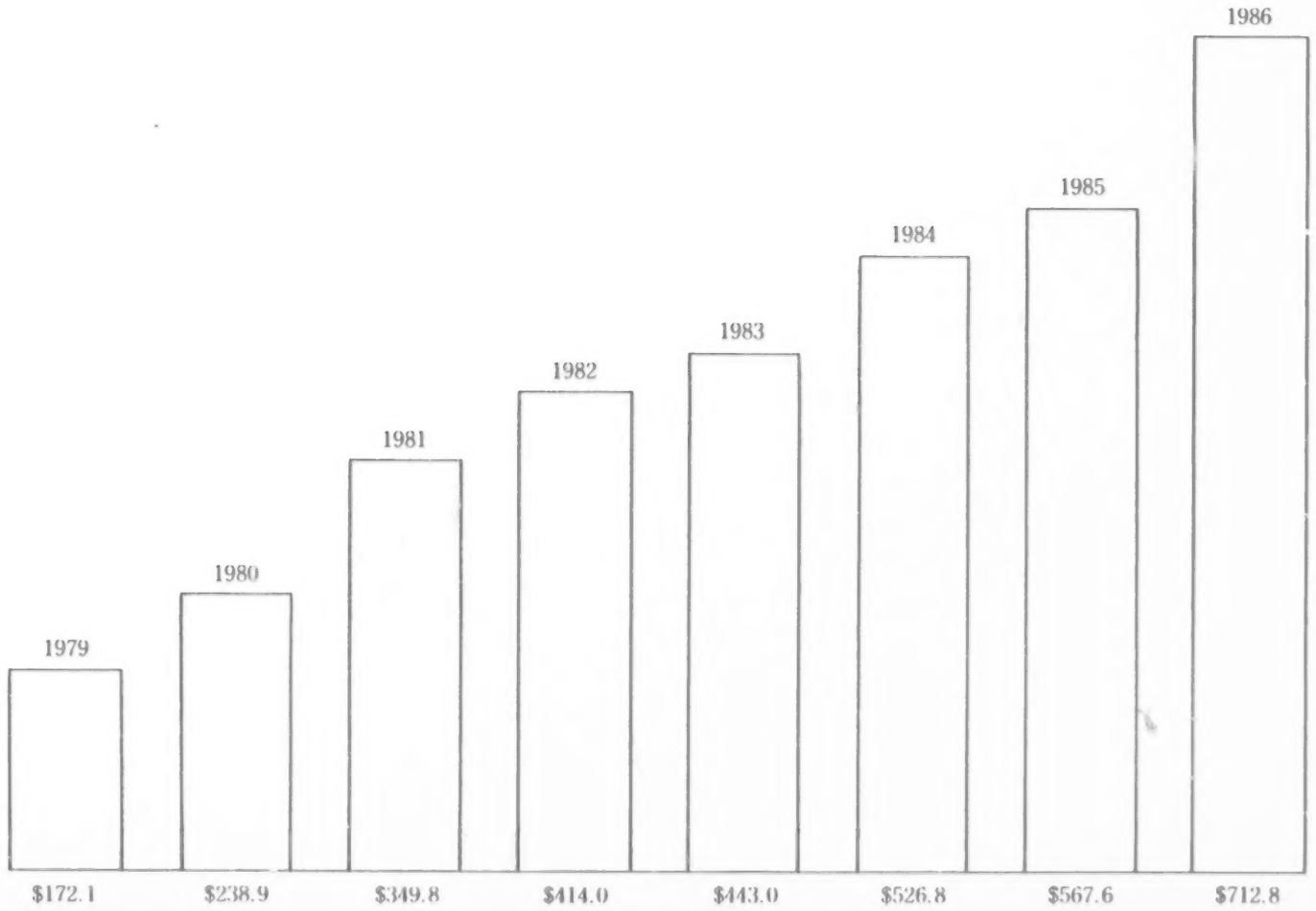
Classification	1985	1986
Payment of Wages and Establishment of Regular Pay Periods	2,850	2,993
Virginia Minimum Wage Act	44	18
Child Labor Laws of Virginia	94	88
Employment of Illegal Aliens	77	58
Right-to-Work Law	3	4
Preventing Employment by Others of Former Employees	6	5
Unlawful to Require Payment for Medical Examination as Condition of Employment	0	0
Employers to Allow Employees at Least One Day of Rest in Each Week	1	1
Equal Pay Irrespective of Sex	0	0
Soliciting Subscription Contracts for Books, Magazines, Etc.	0	0
Maximum Portion of Disposable Earnings Subject to Garnishment	2	4
Prohibition of Use of Certain Questions on Polygraph Tests for Employment	0	0
Total Complaint Investigations	3,077	3,171

Employment Certificates Issued Minors 12 to 18



Wages Collected For Employees Under Payment of Wage, Virginia Minimum Wage and Garnishment Statutes

(Thousands of Dollars)

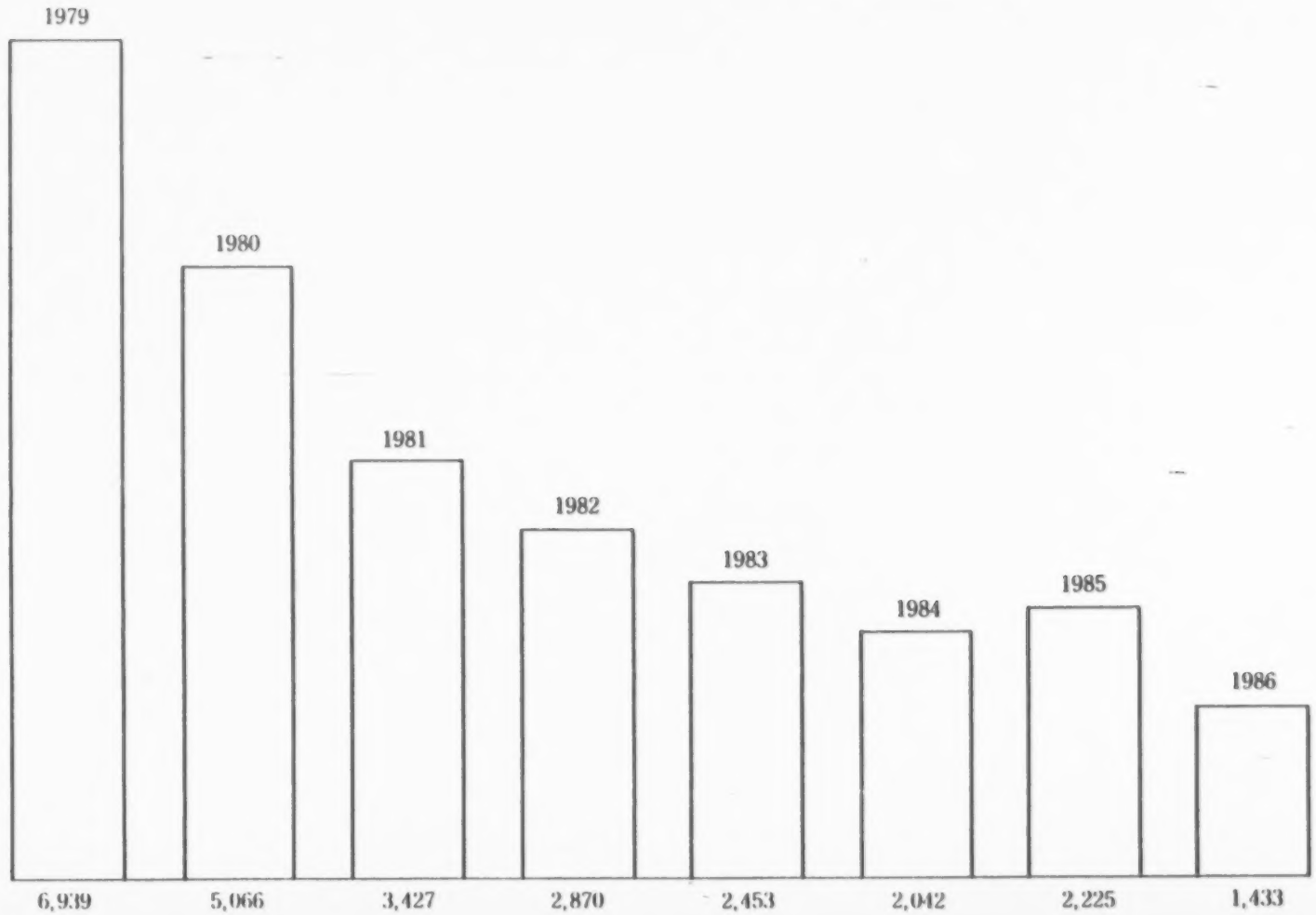


ANALYSIS OF CHILD LABOR CIVIL

MONEY PENALTIES

ITEM	ACCOMPLISHMENTS 1985	1986
Number of Children Involved	243	212
Types of Violations Cited:		
Working without Employment Certificates	99	88
Failure to Keep Time Records	44	20
Employment of Children Under 14	4	22
Hazardous Employment	31	30
Working Illegal Hours	151	136
Number of Penalties Assessed Employers	191	140
Amount of Penalties Assessed Employers	$9,240.00	$8,185.00

Routine Investigations



VOSH PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The Virginia Department of Labor and Industry through the Virginia Occupational Safety and Health (VOSH) Program administers and enforces the state's occupational safety and health laws. The mission of the VOSH Program is to assure safe and healthful working conditions for Virginia's workers. The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (PL 91-596) and the Code of Virginia (Title 40.1) provide the Program with the authority to conduct a comprehensive safety and health effort. Four divisions - Occupational Safety Enforcement, Occupational Health Enforcement, Safety Voluntary Compliance, and Health Voluntary Compliance - make up the VOSH Program. The two primary functions of the Program are enforcement and voluntary compliance.

Virginia operates under a state plan as permitted by the Federal Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970. The VOSH Program is subject to continual monitoring and approval by Federal OSHA. As a "state plan" state, Virginia must operate a program at least as effective as the federal program. Determination of the VOSH Program's effectiveness includes a comparison of several important features including standards, right of entry to inspect all workplaces, number and type of enforcement personnel, funding, statutes and regulations, and performance data. If all conditions are met and the comparisons demonstrate that the VOSH Program is "as effective as" Federal OSHA, federal funding and approval continue.

The VOSH Program's jurisdiction extends to all general industry and construction activity in the Commonwealth except for the shipyard industry,

federal enclaves and industry whose safety and health working conditions are regulated by other federal agencies.

VIRGINIA SAFETY AND HEALTH CODES BOARD

An important aspect of the VOSH Program is the role of the Virginia Safety and Health Codes Board. This twelve member Board, appointed by the Governor, by law is drawn from various industries and is a mix of employee/employer representatives and the general public. The Board is authorized "to adopt, alter, amend or repeal rules and regulations to further, protect and promote the safety and health of employees in places of employment." Standards adopted by the Board carry the force of law.

When federal OSHA promulgates a standard, the Commonwealth has six months to adopt and begin enforcing a comparable standard. The Safety and Health Codes Board may adopt an identical standard or amend the federal standard to better suit the needs of Virginia as long as a determination by OSHA is made that the Virginia standard is "as effective as" the federal standard. The Board also has the authority to adopt a unique state standard in the absence of a federal standard. All VOSH standards are promulgated in keeping with the spirit and requirements of the Virginia Administrative Process Act.

STANDARDS ADOPTED IN 1986 BY SAFETY AND HEALTH CODES BOARD

Standard Title and Number	Date of Adoption	Effective Date of Standard
Coke Oven Emissions Amendment 29CFR 1910.1029	1/23/86	4/2/86
Cotton Dust Standard Amendment 29CFR 1910.1043	4/30/86	5/26/86
Recordkeeping Requirements for Tests, Inspections, and Maintenance Checks 1910.68 1910.106 1910.157 1910.179 1910.180 1910.181 1910.217 1910.218 1910.252 1910.440	12/1/86	2/20/87
Asbestos General Industry 1910.1001	9/25/86	10/8/86
Construction 1926.58	9/25/86	10/8/86
Ethylene Oxide 1910.1047	9/25/86	10/8/86
Cotton Dust 1910.1043	9/25/86	10/8/86
Electrical Standards for Construction	9/25/86	10/8/86

STANDARDS ADOPTED IN 1986 BY SAFETY AND HEALTH CODES BOARD

Standard Title and Number	Date of Adoption	Effective Date of Standard
Hazard Communication 29 CFR 1910.1200		
-Interim Final Rule (Trade Secrets)	4/30/86	6/25/86
-Occupational Health Nurse (Access to Trade Secrets)	12/1/86	2/20/86
Ethylene Oxide 1910.1047 Labelling Requirements	1/23/86	4/2/86
Commercial Diving Standard 1910.430	10/28/86	2/27/87
Accident Prevention Tags Standard 1910.145	10/28/86	11/24/86
Asbesto Standard General Industry 1910.1001 1910.1101 1910.19	12/1/86	2/20/87
Asbestos Standard Construction 1926.58	12/1/86	2/20/87

DIVISION OF OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH ENFORCEMENT

The Division of Occupational Health Enforcement has as its primary responsibility workplace inspections in both the private and public sector. To accomplish this task, the Division enforces the State laws that address the safety and health of workers employed in construction and general industry. The Division's overall objective is to eliminate safety and health workplace hazards through inspections, referrals and citations and abatement of hazards.

Industrial hygienists conduct workplace inspections to determine compliance with the health portions of the standards. Workplace inspections are generated through a general schedule scheme, employee complaint, accident, referral, fatality or catastrophe, or follow-up requirement.

The VOSH Program through the Virginia Safety and Health Codes Board adopted major occupational health standards in the areas of working with asbestos and cotton dust and made a significant revision to the Virginia Hazard Communication Standard. During 1986 the Division of Occupational Health Enforcement initiated a major special emphasis program in Virginia's radiator shop industry. The primary hazards identified during the special emphasis program in radiator shops were employee exposure to lead from the soldering materials used during radiator repair and improper storage of flammable and combustible materials. Preliminary data show that of 35 radiator shops inspected, 28 were cited for violations-and 80% not in compliance rate. Of the violations 21 were serious and 51 were other-than-serious.

ANALYSIS OF ACTIVITIES OF THE

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH ENFORCEMENT DIVISION

Comparison: 1985 and 1986

Item	1985	1986
Health Inspections:		
Records Only	0	0
Planned	103	100
Follow-Up	31	14
Complaints	136	154
Referrals	41	46
Accidents/Fatality	7	5
Unprogram Related	N/A	10
Monitoring	N/A	8
Total Inspections	318	337
Health Violations Noted	184	677
Court Cases	1	2

DIVISION OF OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY ENFORCEMENT

The Division of Occupational Safety enforces the state laws that address the safety and health of workers employed in construction and general industry, both in the public and private sectors. The Division's jurisdiction covers all commercial and industrial establishments, and all construction, excavation, and demolition work within the Commonwealth.

The primary responsibility of the Division is to make scheduled inspections of the state's workplaces to ensure compliance with state safety standards and regulations. In addition, the Division responds to complaints from employees and investigates accidents and fatalities. The Division's overall objective is to eliminate workplace hazards through inspection, abatement, and enforcement.

In 1986 safety inspectors began a special emphasis program on trenching. Due to the inherently dangerous nature of trenching and the number of injuries and fatalities caused by trenching operations this special emphasis project is expected to be in effect for some time. In the period from March 3, 1986 to December 31, 1986 108 trenching inspections were conducted. Three hundred and thirty-one citations for trenching violations were cited. The most frequently cited standards were 1926.652 (trenching requirements), 1926.651 (excavation requirements), and 1926.650 (protection requirements). One hundred and fifty-five serious violations, 2 willful, 14 repeat, and 160 other-than-serious violations were cited. Additionally these trenching inspections resulted in 144 other violations being cited.

As of April 1, 1986 the Division of Occupational Safety Enforcement no longer handles explosive permits. The Division of Boiler and Pressure Vessel Safety now handles this task.

ANALYSIS OF ACTIVITIES OF THE

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY DIVISION

COMPARISON: 1985 and 1986

ITEM	1985	1986
Safety Inspections:		
Records Only	95	96
Planned	1,273	1,733
Follow Up	13	21
Complaints	173	149
Referrals	172	201
Accidents	76	69
Unprogram Related	186	115
Program Related	13	3
Monitoring	5	1
Attempted inspections (No inspection conducted)	161	356
Total	2,167	2,309
Safety Violations - Total	3,595	5,776
Variance	0	0
Fatality Investigations	64	57
Safety Violations Noted	3,595	5,776
Court Cases Completed	8	28
Informal Conferences Held	127	152
Speeches and Seminars	8	6
Safety Schools for Representatives	15	17
State Safety Conference	1	1

DIVISION OF VOLUNTARY HEALTH COMPLIANCE

The Division of Voluntary Health Compliance and Training offers private and public sector employers a variety of free, professional consultative and training services as outlined in Sections 7(c)(1) and 18(b) of Public Law 91-596 (The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970). These services help employers reduce or eliminate occupational health hazards such as: asbestos, lead, noise, solvent exposure, repetitive motion, and dermatitis, found in the workplace while also reducing the risk of citations and penalties from the Enforcement Division.

The Division's industrial hygienists and public health nurses offer on-site and off-site technical assistance on regulatory requirements, specific or general approaches to hazard evaluation and control, and a wide variety of other information on health in the workplace.

During 1986 this Division conducted monthly training sessions for employers on the Hazard Communication Standard. Additionally a Hazard Communication Policies and Procedures Manual and Interpretations was developed by this Division and the Director of Occupational Health Enforcement. An in-house Cumulative Trauma Disorders Task Force was begun as well in 1986. The Task Force has developed recommendations on handling cumulative trauma complaints.

The Division of Voluntary Health Compliance was the leading force in the development of a unique Virginia Confined Spaces Standard which is currently in the final stages of public comment. Various

representatives of affected employer and employee groups provided invaluable input into the development of this standard.

In 1986 this Division undertook many innovative and effective activities to meet its primary mission of assisting employers in averting acute and chronic occupational health injuries and illness in Virginia's workplaces. Its program of free on-site consultations by industrial hygienists and public health nurses provides employers with a professionally prepared technical report containing the hazards identified and recommendations of their abatement.

ANALYSIS OF ACTIVITIES OF THE

VOLUNTARY HEALTH COMPLIANCE

Comparison: 1985 and 1986

ITEM	1985	1986
Consultative Surveys	207	156
Consultative Assistance	498	699
Health Hazards Noted	212	260
Serious Hazards Abated	47	41
Health Workshops/Seminars	59	193

DIVISION OF VOLUNTARY SAFETY COMPLIANCE

The Division of Voluntary Safety Compliance and Training performs free professional training and safety consultation services as outlined in Sections 7(c)(1) and 18(b) of Public Law 91-596, the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970. The services of this Division are available to both public and private sector employers.

The primary mission of the Division is to avert accidents and injuries at Virginia workplaces through a program of free on-site consultations with employers who wish to comply voluntarily with Virginia's occupational safety standards, and through free safety training courses for employees.

In 1986, the Division expanded the services to include program evaluation and program assistance. Consultants evaluated company safety programs and assisted in establishing written safety programs. Safety consultants provided businesses with check lists on workplace safety and health standards and information on how to set up safety committees and establish employee training. The Division's consultants emphasize not only the importance of a written safety policy, but enforcement of the policy as well.

The Division participated in the VOSH Special Emphasis Program on Trenching. Five trenching seminars involving 250 employees and employers were conducted in 1986 by this Division.

ANALYSIS OF ACTIVITIES OF THE

VOLUNTARY SAFETY COMPLIANCE AND TRAINING DIVISION

Comparison: 1985 and 1986

ITEM	1985	1986
Consultative Surveys	455	390
Consultative Assistance	360	352
Safety Hazards Noted	2,594	2,210
Serious Hazards Abated	901	836
Conferences (other than during Consultative Surveys)	131	145
Safety Courses (Construction and Industrial)	79	51
Certificates Awarded for Safety Courses		1,214
Demonstrations/Safety Talks	295	319
Program Evaluations		108
Program Assistance		195
Special Emphasis Program--Trenching		5
Certificates Awarded for Trenching Program		250
Loan of 193 Safety Films	1,657	1,516

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE

Division Name, Address	Publication (some years may be out of print)	Distribution	Cost
ADMINISTRATION P.O. Box 12064 Richmond, VA 23241	Labor Laws of Virginia	*	Free
DIVISION OF APPRENTICESHIP Training P. O. Box 12064 Richmond, VA 23241	Invest in Your Future	*	Free
	Apprenticeship - A Unique Business Opportunity	*	Free
DIVISION OF BOILER AND PRESSURE VESSEL SAFETY P. O. Box 12064 Richmond, VA 23241	Boiler and Pressure Vessel Rules and Regulations	*	Free
	Rules and Regulations Governing Manufacture, Storage, Handling, Use and Sale of Explosives	*	Free
VIRGINIA OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH PROGRAM P. O. Box 12064 Richmond, VA 23241	Final Orders of Virginia General District and Circuit Courts Contested Cases, Volume VI	*	Free
	Final Orders of Virginia General Courts Contested Cases, Volume 1 Through Volume V		$15.95 plus postage
	Virginia Occupational Safety and Health Standards for Agriculture	*	Free
	Virginia Occupational Safety and Health Standards for the Construction Industry	*	Free
	Virginia Occupational Safety and Health Standards for General Industry	*	Free
	Field Operations Manual		$15.95 plus postage
	A Message from the Governor	*	Free
	Emergency Procedures Check List	*	Free
	Safety Film Catalog	*	Free
	VOSH Construction Check List	*	Free
	The Hazard Communication Standard	**	Free
DIVISION OF PLANNING RESEARCH, AND POLICY ANALYSIS P. O. Box 12064 Richmond, VA 23241	Norfolk-Portsmouth--Virginia Beach Metropolitan Area Retail Food Prices and Market Basket	Monthly	Free
	Northern Virginia Area Retail Food Prices and Market Basket	Monthly	Free
	Richmond Metropolitan Area Food Prices and Market Basket	Monthly	Free
	Roanoke Metropolitan Area Food Prices and Market Basket	*	Free
	Virginia Occupational Injury and Illness Data	*	Free
	Work Injury Report (WIR)	*	Free
	Virginia Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Survey	*	Free

Division Name, Address	Publication (some years may be out of print)	Distribution	Cost
DIVISION OF STATE LABOR LAW ADMINISTRATION P.O. Box 12064 Richmond, VA 23241	Excerpts of Virginia Labor Laws	*	Free
	Payment of Wages and Establishment of Regular Pay Periods	*	Free
	Regulations Establishing Multiple of Federal Minimum Hourly Wage Relating to Garnishee	*	Free
	The Right-to-Work Law of Virginia Excerpt	*	Free
	Virginia Minimum Wage Law, Excerpt	*	Free
	Rules and Regulations Declaring Hazardous Employment	*	Free

* Supply and Demand
** Limited to one per request

ORDER REQUEST

OSHA RECORDKEEPING MATERIALS (Free)

No. of Copies

_____ Supplementary Record of Occupational Injuries & Illness, OSHA No. 101 _____

_____ Log & Summary of Occupational Injuries & Illness, OSHA No. 200 _____

_____ Poster: Safety and Health Protection on the Job _____

_____ Brief Guide to Recordkeeping Requirements _____

CONSULTATION PROGRAM -- Voluntary Compliance and Training Division (Free Service)

_____ Please contact me concerning an on-site safety and health consultation.
My phone number is (Area Code) _____

SEND THE FOLLOWING PUBLICATIONS:

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

Address (Please Print): _____

_____

_____

Virginia Department of Labor and Industry
P.O. Box 12064
Richmond, Virginia 23241

Bulk Rate
U. S. POSTAGE
PAID
Richmond, Va.
Permit No. 1754

Statistical Reference Index
Congressional Information Service
4520 East West Highway
Bethesda, MD 20814

SPECIAL FOURTH CLASS BOOK RATE